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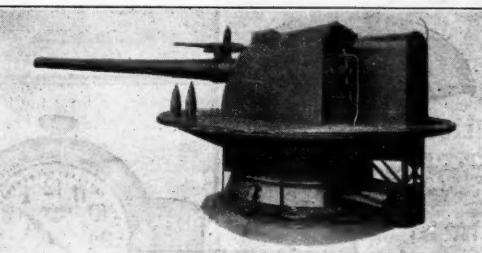
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63rd. Ft. Worden, Wash. Zone about April 18, 1915.
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4th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment in the Canal Zone, with station at Empire. Arrived Nov. 25, 1911.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.
7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.
8th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I. Arrived in Philippines March 4, 1912.
9th Inf.—On border patrol. Address Laredo, Texas.
10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Panama.—arrived Oct. 4, 1911.
11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.
(Continued on page 1027.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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WAR'S NEW WEAPONS.

Much good, sound, solid "military sense" is packed away in the preface which Hudson Maxim, the explosives inventor, has written for Baron Hrolf von Dewitz's book, "War's New Weapons," which is just from the press of Dodd, Mead and Company, New York. Within a circle of 160 miles around Peekskill, N.Y., as the center will be found, says Mr. Maxim, ninety per cent. of the arms and ammunition works, military stores, smokeless powder works, torpedo works, torpedoboat works, arms and armament works of the entire country, together with the principal coal fields of Pennsylvania. Within this circle will be included New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities. All this military and other wealth would make the richest of prizes for the invader. Nobody ever said anything of the American people truer than the following by Mr. Maxim: "We are the slaves of belief and we love our chains. Although our faith may be false, we hate the hand that tries to free us. The people of this country have a great false faith in the fighting qualities of their citizen soldiery, improvised in time of war. They point proudly to the War of the Revolution and the War of the Rebellion to prove how our volunteer soldiers can fight. They overlook the fact that fighting then was mostly done by hand; that now it is mostly done by machinery, and that it is just as foolish and absurd to think of taking men off the farm to operate the guns and machinery of war as it would be to try to operate the factories with them where the guns and machinery are made. It takes as long to-day to convert a farmer into a skilled soldier as it does to convert him into a skilled mechanic."

The author of the book is a subject of Denmark. His estimate of the standing of the parties to the war in aircraft is as follows: Allies' dirigibles in August, 51; in January, 64. For the same months Germany and Austria had, respectively, 48 and 69, thus leading at the opening of the year by five airships. In aeroplanes the Allies exceeded the German-Austrian increase since August by eighty machines, the totals for the former in January being 3,380 against 2,700 in August, while the German combination had 2,000 against 1,400 in August. Beginning on page 173 will be found a very straightforward, frank, honest statement of what this foreign critic considers some of the chief weaknesses of the American Navy. The words, the most careless reader can see, are softened down to hurt as little as possible, but nevertheless the batteries of facts ought to give pretty bad wounds to our national pride. Strategically, the author says, the greatest handicap in our Navy is the lack of an admiralty or a trained general staff of officers. The substitution of a so-called board of strategy in the emergency of war is a poor makeshift.

As to our Army, Baron von Dewitz says: "With no thought of injuring national pride, I do not hesitate to say that a single army corps of first-line German troops would be sufficient to deal with the entire American Army of Regulars. Against a completely equipped and superbly led force of 45,000 troops, the American Army could muster only about 55,000 fully equipped Regulars, commanded by officers with no divisional or corps training, nor versed in tactics on the general scale. * * * With Japan in control of Germany's island bases in the Pacific, forming as they do an iron girdle around the Philippines, the blow may come first from the Japanese. Should this happen now the American Navy would be compelled to go into action without any general plan of attack, without any plan of battle approach, and

without subordinate plans for the torpedo and submarine arms. It would be obliged to improvise these cardinal essentials on which foreign navies, including the Japanese, have spent years of preparation, and its fine vessels and competent personnel would be despatched into action in a haphazard, discreditable, unmilitary manner, nothing short of criminal negligence. The Navy would not be to blame for defeat under these conditions. Only miracles could prevent it. According to official estimates prepared since the outbreak of the present war, a fleet of two hundred colliers and merchantmen would be necessary to supply fuel and provisions to the American Navy when operating five thousand miles from its home bases under war service conditions. Such a fleet of merchantmen is not available. As a substitute the naval auxiliaries might be used, to the serious detriment of the entire campaign." One of the best parts of this volume deals with the American newspaper treatment of this war. It reads a much needed lesson to American journalism when it says: "The American press at the outbreak of the war, in utter ignorance of the magnitude of the task involved and as nonplussed as a boy on beholding his first elephant, did the very thing it should not have done, and despatched a gang of men to the front, thinly disguised as 'war' correspondents, who were about as fit to record the operations of modern armies as an American cowboy would be to report a sitting of the Naval Board. To this corps of 'rocking-chair' civilians, trained in the gentle art of turning mole-holes into mountains, the American people are indebted for the hare-brained and amateurish manner in which this war has been reported." The author agrees with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in the belief that the fall of the Belgian forts does not indicate the obsolescence of the turret fort, but simply that strength of the fort must be proportioned to the character of attack. The Belgian forces did all they were expected to do against the calibrated guns it was expected would be brought against them. It was only when the Germans used an unexpected caliber that the forts fell.

OUR MISTAKE IN DEALING WITH JAPAN.

In discussing the question of the attitude of the United States toward Japan, British writers will do well to remember that it is essentially the same as that of certain portions of the British Empire and is not to be treated as a wholly American problem, to be settled forever by concessions to Japanese sentiment, for there is no evidence whatever that any yielding on the part of the United States would affect the position taken by British Columbia and Australia toward Japanese immigration. The Tokio correspondent of the London Morning Post in a mailed letter says that the Japanese vernacular press has been busy for some time stirring up bad feelings against the United States. At the outbreak of the war this campaign increased in virulence under the supposition that American sentiment would support Germany, but when the contrary proved to be the case, the native press fell back upon the old charges of discrimination in California.

At one time the attitude of these newspapers became so alarming that Americans in Japan complained to the authorities, who brought about some abatement of the tirades, but this change is only on the surface. The meaning of this, the British writer says, seems to be that the American plan of appeasing the Japanese is wrongly conceived. It has consisted in sending men of importance on deputations to tell the Japanese how much the Americans think of them, but the Japanese are but little influenced by talk. The London correspondent believes that the tension between the two countries will not be permanently removed until Japan asks for her nationals the right of naturalization in the United States. Even if Japan does not ask this, he thinks the Washington Government owes it to the world and to international peace to ask Japan whether she wants naturalization and, if so, whether she is ready to grant all the reciprocal rights and privileges involved. This is a very easy solution of the problem in the eyes of the British observer who evidently is not familiar with the anti-Oriental feeling not only in California, but also in the dominions of the British government, as witness the racial antipathies toward the Oriental in Australia and British Columbia. Just what the reciprocal rights and privileges are which California, the people of the Pacific slope and of British Columbia would accept in return for granting Oriental naturalization and immigration, it is not easy at this remove to estimate. Since naturalization might in a sense involve, if not now, at least later a question as to practically unrestricted immigration, it is scarcely likely that the Pacific coast people see any privileges to be obtained from Japan that would compensate for opening doors which they have so long fought to keep closed.

Although there is no political or legislative reason for it, the field officers of the German army are on a single list for purposes of promotion. Seniority in the promotion of field officers is observed so that the seniors in other arms of the service are promoted before an officer is advanced to fill a vacancy. As command and rank are entirely independent, lieutenant colonels and majors are frequently in permanent command of regiments. It is understood that allowances are determined more by command than by grade. This accounts for the fact that frequently in the reports on the European war lieutenant colonels and majors in the German army are found leading regiments. Some of the advocates of the single

list for promotion in our Army are advocating the adoption of a similar system. This, it is contended, would overcome the objection that is made to any system that would arbitrarily transfer an officer from one arm of the Service to another. If a single list for field officers is to be found in the German army, which is admitted to be the most perfectly organized in the world, it is urged that it could be extended to all grades of our Army without interfering with the development of officers for any special duty in any arm of the Service. We are not advocating any particular scheme for the creation of a single list, proposing merely that promotion should be equalized, if possible, so as to eliminate questions of personal advancement in the consideration of Army legislation. There can be no perfect system of promotion or organization that is not in the interests of the Army as a whole. We believe that some system can be adopted which will eliminate the contests between the different arms of the Service, which have so seriously interfered with beneficial legislation. There is no doubt that the General Staff and the general officers will make recommendations for legislation along sound lines which will do justice to the Army and increase the strength of our national defenses. We are anxious to secure the adoption of some scheme that will unite the entire Army in support of the recommendations of the General Staff. In unity is strength.

Roland G. Usher, professor of history, in an interview appearing in the New York Tribune shows how disarmament will not only compel the abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine, but will reduce us to a state of complete economic and political dependence permitting us to hold only what the interests of other nations do not deprive us of. Having renounced any notion of controlling the sea, we will have to throw ourselves upon the mercy of England or Germany in the Atlantic and upon that of Japan in the Pacific to allow us to have such indispensable rights as both their generosity and self-interest may permit us. Their policies and not our needs will be the measure of our position, and it must be borne in mind that we will never be in position to force an issue. We will have to take what is allowed to us. Under disarmament—and it should be remembered that Dr. Usher holds our present position to be disarmament for practical purposes in an international sense—South America must be looked at as "foreign territory," where we have no rights and no interests. Possessions outside the United States we will retain on the sufferance of other nations. Hostile tariff acts and navigation laws we will have to accept. When the interests of armed nations run counter to ours, we shall have to accept their views. Our points of issue with Japan, for instance, would have to be settled to suit the Japanese. "A dignified diplomatic protest will be the extent of our power" if the Panama Canal is seized by England or Cuba by Germany, or if both of them appropriate property of Americans in Central America.

Pending the result of the European war, experiments with the different types of automatic rifles by the Ordnance officers of the Army have been suspended. No authentic reports have been received by the War Department as to the advisability of arming the Infantry and Cavalry with automatic rifles. The advocates of automatic rifles argue that their issue to an army would virtually arm the infantry with machine guns, and that in such trenches as have been built in the western battlefields the infantry so armed would be practically invincible. But many theories have been exploded by the European war. It is not known whether any of the troops there have been armed with automatic rifles, but it would not be surprising if some of the countries should put troops in the field with automatic rifles before the war is over. But it is argued that troops armed with automatic rifles would, in the heat of battle, fire at random and shoot away ammunition faster than it could be brought up to the firing line. The War Department is proceeding with great caution in making experiments with automatic rifles, as it would be a very expensive change to rearm the Regular troops and the National Guard. It must be proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that there will be a real advantage in the automatic or semi-automatic over the present Springfield rifle before any change is made.

An extraordinary effort will be made at this spring's examination to induce graduates of technical schools to take the examination for the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army. There are forty vacancies in the corps, and the Secretary is anxious to fill them as soon as possible. Not much success has been met with in filling vacancies in the Engineers from civil life. Only three successful candidates have been secured in four examinations. Civil engineers who are qualified to take the examination are able to secure more lucrative positions with private concerns. The War Department, in order to encourage students to prepare for the Corps of Engineers, has suggested that they take the examination for surveyor and inspector in the civil service as an excellent preparation for the Army service.

The 18-inch gun which is to be placed in the Panama Canal fortifications, and which, as we have heretofore stated, is at the Watertown Arsenal, where its carriage is being built, is expected to be sent to Sandy Hook by June 1 to receive its final test. Late in the fall it will be transported to the Panama Canal, where it will be mounted.

Much has been said in the Middle West press about the recent refusal of the authorities of the Indiana University at Bloomington, Ind., to permit the formation of a battalion among the students that was intended to be a part of the National Guard of the state, and an effort has been made to show that the faculty of the university took this action because of opposition to military instruction among the youth. President William L. Bryan, Ph.D., LL.D., of the University, in a letter to us explains the real reason for opposing the formation of the college battalion. This letter proves that the attitude of the faculty has been entirely misrepresented, and that the question involved was simply one affecting the liability of the students to be drawn away from their work in the case of riot duty. Dr. Bryan wrote as follows under date of March 25: "The battalion referred to was to become a part of the Militia of Indiana. It is my judgment that most members of the faculty who voted against this measure did so because they thought that college students should not be drawn away from their work by riot service, to which the Militia is liable. I believe that a majority of the members of the faculty would not oppose the students having military training. Meanwhile, it should be noted that the students are free, as a matter of course, to enter the state Militia either in Bloomington or in their own homes, if they wish. The vote of the faculty has no significance except as a vote of approval or disapproval. The members of the faculty who voted in the negative did not wish to become responsible for recommending to students that they join the state Militia while in college."

In this age when civilization crowds the daily stage of one's life with so many things possible of accomplishment, anything that simplifies an important task for the busy man ought to be welcome. For this reason much popularity should attend the volume just issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, entitled, "Tabular Views of Universal History," as originally compiled by George Palmer Putnam and brought up to date by George Haven Putnam. The great divisions of the history are into the customary three periods—ancient, mediaeval and modern. Under the scheme followed in the preparation of this volume the events occurring throughout the world at the same period of time are recorded in parallel columns, giving the reader what might not inappropriately be called a bird's-eye view of the great happenings at the same time throughout the world. This arrangement calls in the powerful aid of visual association which is a great assistance to the memory. The reader, for instance, who learns that in 1492 Columbus accomplished his historic voyage to the Western Hemisphere may learn by carrying his eye across the columns of two pages what rulers were at that time in control of other European states, some one of whom might have obtained for his own realm the prestige of this great discovery. As a work of reference it is exceedingly useful, putting the student, as it were, in touch with all big events at the same sweep of the eye, thus making of the study of history what it ought to be—a study of the relations of events to one another.

Lieut. Col. Beverly W. Dunn, U.S.A., retired, speaks in a tone of high hopefulness in his annual report for 1914 of the success that has attended the work of the Bureau for the Safe Transportation of Explosives and Other Dangerous Articles, in New York city, of which he is the chief inspector. This bureau was established through the efforts of the railroads eight years ago for the single purpose of promoting the safe transportation of explosives, and progress has been so marked that Colonel Dunn says: "We have reason to hope that we shall see placed in the negligible class the loss of life and property due to the transportation annually of about 600,000,000 pounds of dangerous explosives." During 1914 this amount was shipped without the loss of a single life, and only five persons were injured in the nine accidents. All these injuries were sustained from explosives concealed in the baggage of passengers. The total loss was only \$14,000, or about five per cent. of the loss due to all classes of dangerous articles. The shipment of moving picture films is a source of danger. In November, 1914, a passenger brought into a train leaving Chicago a carelessly wrapped package of films which caught fire and caused the death, by burning, of two persons and badly injured thirty-six others. Much of the effectiveness of the work of the Bureau is due to the militarily thorough manner which Colonel Dunn insists shall characterize its operations.

The greatest battles in Europe in the history of the world, fought during the present war, did not occupy half as much space in the newspapers as that given to the fistic battle in Cuba on April 5, 1915, between "Jack" Johnson, a colored gentleman, of Texas, late champion of the world, and Jess Willard, the "white hope," from Kansas. It required over two full pages to describe this battle royal, won in the twenty-sixth round by Willard by a clean knockout to the jaw. Very little blood was spilled. Johnson made the most money out of the fight, as being a star before it commenced he was guaranteed the modest sum of \$30,000 just to appear, in addition to expenses. The winner did not receive nearly as much, but he is now receiving star offers to appear on the stage from all over the country, one offer, it is stated, being \$10,000 for a single night. It pays better to be a champion ring fighter than to engage in any other militant occupation.

The discontent in England with the management by the War Office of the matter of promotion, to which we have before referred, is further indicated by a speech made in Parliament by a member, Mr. Long. His complaint, Mr. Long said, "which was general in its application, was that the War Office had been most remiss in allowing the plume of the army service to fall to the amateur rather than to the professional soldier. The army officers and men had covered themselves with glory in the war. They would continue to fight bravely to the end, whatever mistakes the War Office might make. But what must be the feelings of officers who after having given all their time and ability to the service found themselves set aside in favor of men who, however efficient and gallant they might be, only gave to the army a fraction of time which they could spare from other avocations? That was not playing the game. (Hear, hear.) It was not treating the professional officers as they were entitled to be treated. (Hear, hear.) The

same complaint had to be made in regard to the regimental officers. There were many regiments in the field which had no lieutenant colonel, and only two or three instead of four majors. The result was that the work of a lieutenant colonel was being done by a major, the work of a major by a captain, and the work of a captain by a subaltern. Why should not these men be given the rank and pay to which they were absolutely entitled? (Hear, hear.)"

The French army bulletin of April 5 made the first official mention of the new explosive which has been discussed more or less vaguely for several months. After explaining that it could not go into details, the bulletin said that the new explosive recently put into use doubles the explosive effect of the shells of 3-inch guns. Much comment was caused toward the close of the year by the report of the finding of the men of a German detachment killed as if stricken by a fatal gas, some with their playing cards in their hands and their rifles held at the aim, as if the heart had suddenly been paralyzed. The name of this deadly explosive is turpinitre. At the opening of the war its deadly effects were familiar to experimenters, but as it then could be detonated only by vibration it was not considered available for shell fire. In December a new field piece was invented which enabled this explosive to be discharged without danger to the firing party. Since then, it is said, the French and British arsenals have been working night and day making these guns. Turpinitre causes complete paralysis of certain organs of the body, invariably bringing instantaneous and painless death to everything living within a radius of fifty yards of the exploding shell. Its effect is entirely different from that caused by lyddite fumes, and no successful antidote yet found can diminish results.

The French official review of the first six months of war gives the following as the composition of the German forces: "Active corps, twenty-five and a half; reserve corps, twenty-one and a half; Ersatz brigades, six and a half; reserve corps of new formation, seven and a half; corps of Landwehr, eight and a half." In all, sixty-nine army corps. This French review further says: "According to the official reports on German recruiting, the entire resources of Germany in men amount to 9,000,000. But from these 9,000,000 have to be deducted men employed on railways, in the police and in certain administrations and industries, altogether 500,000 men. The total resources available for the war were therefore 8,500,000. Out of these about one-half—say 4,000,000—are now at the front. The definite losses represent at least 1,300,000 men. The available resources amounted then, at the beginning of January, to 3,200,000 men. Of these, 800,000 are men of more than thirty-nine years of age and of only mediocre value, while 400,000 are untrained in peace. The really available resources capable of campaigning are, therefore, just 2,000,000. These men, comprising the 1915, 1916 and 1917 classes, called out in anticipation, constitute—and this point cannot be too strongly insisted upon—the total available resources for the operations during the twelve months of 1915."

On developing the photograph of the sun, taken at noon on March 29, 1915, at the U.S. Naval Observatory, what appeared to be a very large sun spot was just discernible on the edge of the northeastern limb of the sun. As the sun revolved this spot has come well into view, and will probably be visible up to about April 10. The disturbed area on the sun is over 100,000 miles in length. By holding a piece of smoked glass in front of one of the object glasses of an ordinary opera glass with the smoked side toward the opera glass, and looking through this side only using one eye the spot may be plainly seen. Caution should be observed not to get the full glare of the sun in the eye, and the side of the glasses not in use should be turned away from instead of toward the other eye so as to avoid the possibility of the sun's rays striking that eye through the glass.

Yucatan, which has revolted from Mexican rule, which has always set lightly upon it, is reported to be not only the richest state of Mexico, but for its area the richest country in the world. Yet it is so poor in produce necessary for the sustenance of mankind, Thomas H. Danley, Jr., tells us, "that were its importations of food shut off its people would starve. It is a land without fertility of soil, without a single river or flowing stream—a flat, arid country, yet producing more wealth per capita than any other country in the world. And notwithstanding its aridity, it hot climate and its seemingly indolent people it is the most stable and enterprising state of all Mexico."

A Russian official statement issued April 5 says: "On April 3, in the Black Sea, near the Crimean coast, our fleet exchanged shots at long range with the cruisers Goeben and Breslau (formerly German cruisers now under the Turkish flag, having been renamed the Sultan Selim and the Midilli, respectively), and pursued them until dusk. During the night our torpedoboats encountered the cruisers one hundred miles from the Bosphorus, but the enemy opened a vigorous fire and avoided an engagement."

The official U.S. Army Register for 1915 is being issued by the War Department. It is corrected to Dec. 1, 1914, with an addenda giving changes among commissioned officers corrected to Jan. 31, 1915. The table of contents is the same as the Register for 1914. The register records, among other things, the death of 106 officers; the resignation of fifty-one; the honorable discharge of five; the dismissal of eleven; and the dropping of three officers.

A Berlin despatch of March 22 reported on the form of an official announcement that the number of prisoners of war now in Germany is 801,000 enlisted men and more than 9,000 commissioned officers. During the war of 1870-71 the number of prisoners of war was 383,000.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Grand Army of the Republic was celebrated at Decatur, Ill., April 6, and a bronze tablet marking the place of organization was unveiled.

GUNSHOT WOUNDS IN 1914.

Through the courtesy of Dr. F. J. Parmenter, of Buffalo, N.Y., we receive the following interesting paper on gunshot wounds in the war in Europe, 1914, which was read recently before the Academy of Medicine in Buffalo. It was written by Dr. David E. Wheeler and sent from Oise, France, where Dr. Wheeler is connected with Mrs. Depew's American Hospital at Longueuil Annel, near Compiegne.

A description of the circumstances under which the following notes were collected will serve to explain the character of the cases described. They were obtained in the service of Mrs. Depew's American Hospital, situated about halfway between Compiegne and the opposed French and German lines. In this neighborhood there has been no active fighting since the Germans were pushed back from Paris. The trenches of the contending forces are about 400 yards apart, but their artillery lines are separated by a much greater interval. To relieve the tedium of waiting the artillery of both sides keep up a desultory bombardment of the enemy trenches. Reveille is usually sounded by bursting shells, but often for the rest of the day not a gun is heard. On other days a fairly continuous cannonade is heard in the distance, but the excitement is never so intense that the gunners miss their two hour interval for "déjeuné." The infantry have no amusement except sniping at anyone exposing any part of the body above the earthworks. The French soldiers say that some of the German marksmen are good enough shots to hit a head at 400 yards, and a very fair proportion of rifle bullet wounds are in the vault of the cranium. We see no bayonet wounds. About twenty percent of the cases which come in are due to accidents, so we have a chance to compare the efficiency of the German with that of the French projectiles, although all of our patients are French. Sometimes they are brought in an hour or two after the receipt of injury; sometimes not for several days.

THE WEAPONS USED.

My information as to the weapons used is incomplete and inaccurate. The idol of the French army is the "soixante-quinze," a field piece throwing a shrapnel shell 75 m.m. (a little less than three inches) in diameter. The case of this shell is of steel, and is painted red. It contains a time fuse, an explosive charge and octagonal bits of iron, which are scattered when the projectile bursts. The Germans use two different sizes of shrapnel. One corresponds very closely to the "soixante-quinze." Its caliber is 77 m.m. The brass powder case is nine inches long. The shell is ten inches long, of three-sixteenths inch steel, and painted blue. It contains, besides the bursting charge, spherical bullets, a little larger than buckshot, made of a lead alloy which is too hard to deform when bone is struck, and which is cut by a knife only when considerable force is applied. The other size is 119 m.m. (five inches) in caliber, and the whole cartridge is about a yard long. Besides shrapnel the Germans use a bomb which the privates call a hand grenade. It is said to be spherical and seven inches in diameter. It is thrown by a small mortar of very short range, which is fired from the trenches, and not from the artillery lines. All the bomb wounds that I have seen were made by irregular bits of steel, and the case probably contains only the bursting charge, and not also bullets, as do the shrapnel shells.

The French rifle is the Lebel. It is 8 m.m. (.315) in caliber. Its bullet is made of solid brass, an alloy of zinc and copper. This is the only homogeneous service bullet. All the others are composed of a soft lead core, with a hard jacket. The brass bullet is of necessity made very long to give it weight. The point is a long, sharp true cone, not rounded off as were the rifle balls of a decade ago. The base also tapers slightly to a truncated cone, so that the maximum diameter of the bullet, which alone bears on the rifling, obtains for only a short fraction of its length. This cartridge has a rim and loads into a tube magazine beneath the barrel. The magazine has a cut-off, so that the piece may be used as a single shot breech-loader, even with the magazine full. There is no safety catch, a fact which partially accounts for the large number of shooting accidents which occur in the French lines. The mitrailleuse shoots the same bullet as the rifle.

The German small arm is the Mauser. It has a safety catch so placed that it hides the rear sight when the rifle is at safe. The magazine takes five rimless cartridges loaded from a clip. This gives great rapidity of fire, but must tend to waste ammunition, as there is no cut-off, so that the rifle is very awkward to use as a single shot gun. The ballistic figures of the cartridge are: Caliber, 7.9 m.m. (.311 inch); length of bullet, 1.105 inch; weight of bullet, 154 grams; velocity, 2,970 foot seconds. From these figures it appears that the German projectile is the shortest and lightest of the service bullets, and moves with the greatest velocity, thus obtaining the flattest trajectory. It is made of lead with a thin jacket of cupro-nickel steel, which does not cover the concave base. There is enough iron in its composition for it to be attracted by a magnet, which is not the case with the French rifle bullet. It is so lightly wedged into the cartridge that it can easily be pulled out and reinserted base forward. This would transform it into an expanding bullet of formidable character, but one which would be very inaccurate and might burst the rifle. I do not know if anyone has ever tried this device. We have treated two cases hit by ricochet bullets, but none hit by expanding bullets.

WOUNDS CAUSED BY DIFFERENT PROJECTILES.

The wounds caused by these different projectiles naturally differ very widely in their nature. The spherical shrapnel bullets of the German shell act very much like buckshot. The injury is generally a single punctured wound, of the soft parts only, and about four inches deep. This bullet seems to glance off from the long bones, but I have seen it perforate the os calcis without shattering the bone. There is practically no shock. Oedema and ecchymosis about the wound are apt to be considerable, yet it generally heals rapidly without cellulitis, even if the bullet is not removed.

Small, jagged fragments of the steel case and the octagonal iron bullets of the French shrapnel do considerably more damage. The wound of entrance is large, the soft tissues are lacerated and contused, and if a bone is hit it is comminuted and fissured. When the patient is near enough to get the direct explosive effect the injury is even more severe, and every tissue exposed is almost completely destroyed. Moreover, the parts are contused for a considerable distance beyond the area of destruction. The shock in such cases is very severe, and out of all proportion to the severity of the wound. For example, one man had the whole of the right foot and a small part of the left smashed. He died in four hours, although

there was no hemorrhage and no treatment except stimulation.

The German bomb is the most efficient form of artillery used against the soldiers in the trenches near us. Patients are usually peppered with small, irregular pieces of steel, much as a bird is peppered with a charge of small shot. The wounds of entrance are as large as the wounds of exit, and the tissues between are reduced to pulp. If more than four fragments strike the same man he generally dies of pure uncomplicated shock. It is decidedly exceptional when a bone is broken, a large artery injured, or one of the body cavities penetrated. As with the explosive effects of shrapnel, the collapse of the central nervous system is more profound than the nature of the tissues involved would lead one to expect. Patients who recover suffer from considerable sloughing of the wound surface, but the holes are so large that drainage is good, and under proper treatment spreading cellulitis hardly ever occurs.

Rifle bullets, if they strike only skin and muscle, make very small wounds. The entrance and exit are tiny apertures. The tract between is slightly larger in diameter than the holes in the skin, and is lined with tissue bruised by the rotary movement of the bullet, and filled with blood clot. There is usually, therefore, some late ecchymosis, and care should be taken not to bandage such injuries tightly enough to prevent the discharge of bloody serum. As a rule these wounds heal rapidly and spontaneously. There is no shock from them, nor is it necessary for the patients to leave their regiments, though they nearly always do so. If the German rifle bullet touches bone, even with the slightest graze, it tumbles and passes through the tissues sidewise. The wound of exit then resembles the hole in a target which a bullet at extreme range makes when it "keyholes." If the impact against bone is more direct, the steel jacket strips from the lead, retaining its point intact. The wound of exit is then almost as extensive as that caused by a mushroom bullet. In either case a section of bone an inch or two in length is apt to be pulverized. The incomplete drilled fracture which used to occur with the service bullets of a decade ago, e.g., with the Krag-Jørgenson, are very rare, and, so far as I know, only occur in cancellous bones such as the malar, or the lower jaw. Where the vault of the cranium is struck the wound of entrance is commonly about one inch in diameter. The bullet penetrates, but does not perforate. When the patients arrive at the hospital two or three hours after the injury is received they are conscious, but show considerable mental confusion. Ordinarily they die of meningitis or encephalitis, but if they escape these complications they do well. The bullet becomes encysted within the cranial cavity, and they make a rapid recovery.

The French rifle bullet, being of solid brass, does not strip or deform no matter what resistance it meets. For these reasons, and also because of its greater weight, it has more penetrating power than the German. It does not, however, produce as severe wounds. Laceration and contusion of the soft parts are less pronounced, and even compound fractures caused by this projectile do extremely well. Trauma produced by either German or French small arms is not accompanied by shock to an appreciable extent. The part destroyed ceases to function, but aside from this there are practically no general symptoms. Abdominal wounds are an exception to this rule. Still, even in abdominal cases the shock is probably due rather to extravasation of intestinal contents or internal hemorrhage than to the impact of the bullet. The perforations of the intestine are small and multiple, but the solid viscera are extensively torn. All our abdominal cases have died before they had time to develop peritonitis.

The French artillerymen carry a self-cocking revolver of about .38 m.m. caliber. The cartridge is very short and the projectile light, and of conical, unjacketed lead. The velocity is slow, so that the bullet does not deform on impact, and the arm seems on the whole singularly inefficient. The only wounds I have seen made by it were trivial, in spite of the fact that the artillerymen keep their side arms in beautiful condition.

TREATMENT OF GUNSHOT INJURIES.

The treatment of these various kinds of gunshot injuries is on the whole very simple. Broadly speaking, the principles differ very little from those governing traumatic surgery in civil practice. As the wounds are nearly all deep, the larger the opening in the skin the better the result. It would therefore seem to be mistaken policy to sew up any part of the lacerations made by projectiles, or incisions made for the extraction of bullets. Very little reliance should be placed on the first aid dressings given in the trenches, which probably do more harm than good. Simple punctured wounds do well under any treatment or no treatment at all. Extensive wounds can hardly be sterilized by the dab of iodine which is regularly employed. The best that can be done is to pack the wound with antiseptic—not aseptic—gauze and send the patient to a hospital as quickly as possible. The abuse of the tourniquet is to be deplored. It is often seen applied above a wound which does not and cannot bleed to a dangerous extent. In one case a boy with a shattered arm had three tourniquettes applied, one over the other. Amputation through the compressed tissues was necessary. Although the operation was performed several hours after the tourniquette was removed there was no circulation in the flaps, and gangrene ensued.

When the patient arrives at a hospital the wound or wounds should be shaved and thoroughly scrubbed with soap and a copious supply of water, under an anaesthetic if necessary. There is usually so much gross dirt in the skin and tissues that efforts at chemical sterilization without mechanical cleansing are futile. After the scrub is the time for antiseptic irrigation. Then if the projectile can be located without extensive dissection it should be removed, but the search should not be prolonged, for metallic foreign bodies seldom do much harm. Bullets seldom carry pieces of clothing into the wound, but rough fragments of steel often do. In the cases which I have seen it is always the cloth of the capot which contaminates a wound, never that of the trousers or underclothes. The reason for this is that the capot is made of a very heavy blue broadcloth, almost as dense as felt. Fibres from this fabric are often wadded into the wounded tissues throughout their whole extent. They must be laboriously picked out with thumb forceps. It is scarcely possible to remove all the dirt at the first dressing, so the process must be daily repeated, followed by copious antiseptic irrigation, or spreading cellulitis, often of a gangrenous type, will result.

After the wound has been cleansed and as far as practicable freed from foreign bodies, if narrow, it should be drained with rubber tubing. If broad, it should be kept wide open and packed with gauze impregnated with antiseptic material. It is not wise to attempt primary union or rapid closure of the lesion except in punctured wounds. There is so much contusion that sloughing is bound to occur, and it is only by the freest possible

drainage and daily dressings with plenteous irrigation that spreading cellulitis can regularly be avoided. It is highly desirable to be always on guard against pocketing of pus. A wound which is largest at the surface is far safer than one where the injury to the deep tissues is more extensive than that to the skin.

Even the stump of an amputation usually does best if the flaps are only loosely approximated with one or two sutures which leave room for packing between the opposed areas. This, of course, only applies when the amputation is performed close to an infected area, or where the stump includes tissues whose vitality was lowered by the original injury.

The after treatment is rest and cleanliness, daily dressings and the treatment of complications on general surgical principles. Prophylactic injections of anti-tetanus serum should be given to every case when this is practicable. Gaseous gangrene is usually so rapid in its course that no treatment is possible. In one case that came to us there was an extensive area of crepitant tissue four hours after the man was shot. When the wound is low down on an extremity early amputation high above the infected area may save the case.

Shock seems to be due to the amount of motion arrested. Large pieces of case or the explosive effects of a shell produce more shock than the nature of the injury would lead one to expect. Rifle and shrapnel bullets produce practically no shock.

General conclusions:

1. Treatment should be antiseptic, not aseptic.
2. Infestation of a low grade of virulence should be expected, and primary union should not be attempted.
3. The German mortar bomb is the most effective projectile for shelling trenches.
4. The French shrapnel is more efficient than the German shrapnel.
5. The German rifle bullet is more efficient than the French, but it is too light to make sure work of head cases.
6. No fully jacketed bullet has the stopping power of the hunting bullet which has the lead exposed at the point, and always "mushrooms" on impact.

DAVID E. WHEELER.

NON-COMMISSIONED CLASS AT FORT RILEY.

During the past six months, there has been going on at Fort Riley a distinct innovation in the curriculum of the Mounted Service School, about which Major Charles D. Rhodes, 15th U.S. Cav., the commandant, and school staff are decidedly optimistic. This has been the course of instruction for non-commissioned officers, which began Oct. 1, 1914, and ended with the graduation of the class, March 30-31, 1915.

On the former date, thirteen non-commissioned officers, detailed by the War Department to undergo a course in swordsmanship, started in on what was subsequently amplified into a course in equitation (including horse training), swordsmanship (mounted and dismounted), elementary hippology, and theoretical horse-shoeing. Some of these soldiers had been designated by their regimental commanders because of excellence in dismounted fencing, and it was found highly desirable that these, as well as all members of the class, should receive a very thorough course in equitation, in order to excel in mounted fencing as well. In fact, the time seemed most propitious for inaugurating such a course in the mounted work of the school as would render these non-commissioned officers of maximum value to their regimental and troop commanders as instructors in swordsmanship, and as trainers of recruits and of remounts. So that what has for so many years been a topic of conversation in the Service has become a real fact—especially selected non-commissioned officers are being trained by experts for special work with their regiments.

The work of these soldiers during the past six months has been characterized by the greatest industry and interest; they have been coached for seven hours a day by experts in special branches of mounted work; and have been permitted and required to ride the school jumpers, schooled horses, and colts. In fact, a very important part of their training has been the requirement to break and train one of the remounts assigned by the War Department to Troop I, 13th Cav., in the fall of 1914.

In the general standing of the class in swordsmanship for the entire course, Sergt. Ernest S. Washington, Troop G, 10th Cav., stood first, and Corp. Hezekiah K. Smith, Troop E, 9th Cav., was second, although in the expert swordsmanship (only) which was held on March 20 by the master of the sword, Lieut. George S. Patton, 15th Cav., the standing of the two soldiers was reversed. No attempt was made to grade the members of the class in general standing for all the subjects of the course, but it was the unanimous opinion of the instructors that Corp. Alvin H. Moore, Troop F, 12th Cav., stood first in equitation.

The graduation exercises took place on March 30 and 31, the former date being devoted to an interesting exhibition in the second riding hall of attacking dummies and of mounted combat with the saber, followed in the post gymnasium by a keenly contested competition in point and saber fencing for two beautiful silver cups, presented by the instructor in fencing. Sergeant Washington, 10th Cav., was adjudged the saber champion, and Corporal Moore, 12th Cav., the point fencing champion in the bouts, and they were presented with the cups, suitably inscribed.

On March 31 the final exercises took place in the school riding hall, before a large audience from the post of Fort Riley and Junction City. The class first showed the performance of the cavalry remounts, trained by members of the class since the fall of 1914; and later exhibited the training of the schooled horses, followed by the jumpers over a series of rail and brush obstacles. The showing was very creditable indeed to the participants and also to the instructor of the class, Lieut. Berkeley T. Merchant, 13th Cav.

At the conclusion of the exhibition, the members of the class were lined up facing the principal gallery, and the commandant of the school, Major Rhodes, presented the diplomas, with appropriate remarks, in which he complimented the men on their excellent work, but impressed upon them that the Mounted Service School looked to them to represent the school in the training of the enlisted personnel of their regiments, and that, in this respect, their work had only just begun. He also stated that the school proposed to follow up their careers in the regiments through letters of inquiry, to ascertain whether they were fulfilling the expectations of their instructors, and truly making themselves of distinct value to their troop and regimental commanders.

The program of the graduation exercises, gotten up by the School secretary, was a very creditable feature

of the occasion, representing in a number of excellent cuts, photographs of the class in mounted saber work, cross-country riding, and taking the jumps in fine form.

It is believed at the Mounted Service School that the training of these non-commissioned officers, and the impress which in a few years they will make on their regiments, will be an important factor in elevating and standardizing both equitation and swordsmanship throughout the mounted service.

The members of the class of 1914-1915 are: 1st Sergt. Lushion Darrah, Troop I, 13th Cav.; Sergts. John Mackay, 1st Cav., Barney D. Slayton, 2d Cav., Joseph T. Bessig, 3d Cav., William Wendell, 6th Cav., Ernest S. Washington, 10th Cav., Michael L. Margulies, 11th Cav., Rudolph Baer, 14th Cav., Frederick J. White, 15th Cav.; Corps. Edward G. Ostland, 5th Cav., Hezekiah K. Smith, 9th Cav., Alvin H. Moore, 12th Cav., and John J. Creighton, 13th Cav.

THE NAVY RELIEF SOCIETY.

Through the courtesy of Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., president of the Navy Relief Society, we receive the following brief history of the Society which was written by Lieut. D. McD. Le Breton, U.S.N., corresponding secretary, and read at a meeting of the District of Columbia Auxiliary of the Society held on March 30.

As there seems to be so much confusion in the minds of many Navy people as to the objects of the Navy Relief Society, it is hoped that a little information on this point will prove of general interest.

For many years previous to the organization of the Society, it was generally the custom, prompted by the natural generosity and spirit of comradeship in the Service, when a death occurred to "pass the hat," taking up a collection for the benefit of the surviving family. This demonstrated the generosity of the contributors, but it put that demonstration in a form that was generally conceded to be inadequate and unsatisfactory. Many deaths occur in hospitals or other places where there are no generous shipmates to come to the assistance of the destitute family, and the want of a systematic method of rendering assistance to those unfortunates, who through death are deprived of their means of support, had been vaguely felt in the Service for many years. The idea of the Navy Relief Society is to fill this want—furnishing assistance, where it is needed, to the families of officers and men, in the period immediately following the death of the wage-earner, until they are able to provide some other means of support. Few sailors and practically no enlisted men are able to save very much from their pay or to carry an adequate life insurance, so our calls for assistance occur with monotonous regularity.

The organization of the Relief Society occurred in the following manner, in 1904. The sale of the University of Pennsylvania's share of the tickets to the Army and Navy game on Franklin Field, created a fund of \$18,000. This fund, by resolution of the university committee in charge, was assigned, in equal parts to the "Relief Societies of the Army and Navy." The Army Relief Society was already in existence at that time; having been incorporated in 1900. In the Navy there was no organized society; but the Service was prompt to recognize the opportunity presented to give effect to its own already well formed views on the subject. The present Society was accordingly incorporated, under the laws of the District of Columbia, on Jan. 23, 1904. The certificate of incorporation includes the following clause:

"The particular business and objects of the said Society are to collect funds and provide relief for indigent widows, orphans and mothers of officers, sailors and enlisted men of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps, to aid in securing employment for them, and to furnish educational facilities for such orphan children."

The original certificate did not include "mothers" among those to whom the benefits of the Society were to be extended. This addition was made as a result of the Society's experience during the earlier years of its work. It was found that the nearest relative, in the case of enlisted men, was so often the mother; and the mother was found to be so often dependent on her sailor son, that the Articles of Incorporation, together with the By-Laws, were amended in May, 1910, to include mothers, equally with widows and orphans, among the Society's beneficiaries. Over half the beneficiaries on the current list are "mothers."

The Society having been formed, plans were considered for the creation and maintenance of the fund necessary to carry out the contemplated work. Three classes of membership were provided, with dues as follows: Life membership, \$25 on enrollment, no annual dues; benefactor members, \$5 a year; members, \$1 a year.

Auxiliary societies were established at all of the large naval stations throughout the country, with the idea of interesting all Navy people in this charity, and collecting sufficient revenues for carrying out the objects of the Society and gradually increasing the scope of our work. It was recognized that, in order to insure the permanence of the Society, it would be essential to build up a reserve fund, from which the income would be available to meet any large and unexpected demand on our resources. The policy was adopted of using for this purpose the money received from the proceeds of the annual Army and Navy game. From this source, during the past eleven years, a fund of \$75,000 has been accumulated, which is invested in bonds yielding an income of four per cent. So far the contributions from the Service have been just about sufficient to meet our annual expenditures, but owing to the rapid increase in our activities, it is necessary to obtain the cordial support of the Service if this satisfactory condition of affairs is to continue. The work of the Society is carried out in the following manner:

Each week a report is received by the corresponding secretary from the Surgeon General of all deaths that have occurred in the Navy and Marine Corps, both active and retired list. The name and address of the "next of kin" is then obtained from the Bureau of Navigation, and where the "next of kin" appears as a wife, mother or a child, the case is given a serial number and steps are initiated to investigate whether or not the surviving relative has been left in a destitute condition or is in need of help of any kind from the Relief Society. It is not necessary that the deceased shall have been a member of the Society. Assistance is given in proportion to the needs of each individual case in whatever form is deemed most suitable by the relief committee and board of managers—which meet once a month and consider the reports submitted. Information is obtained by communicating with some appropriate person living in the vicinity of the relative in question.

If the residence is within the limits of an auxiliary, the officers of the auxiliary are requested to investigate

and report; otherwise the communication is addressed to the local representative of organized charity; or, in the absence of a branch of that organization, to the postmaster or other responsible person. All such communications are confidential. Co-operation is usually cordial and discreet. The recommendation of the relief committee is based on the reports of investigation and is submitted to the board of managers for approval. In cases of particular urgency, immediate action is taken by the executive committee (of which Admiral Dewey is chairman), without waiting for the monthly meeting of the board; continuance depending on the endorsement of the relief committee and the board of managers. It is always the aim to furnish relief with as little delay as possible—for the period immediately following death is usually the time when it is most needed.

Contributions from the Society usually take the form of monthly allotments, covering a period of six months. They are frequently stopped in advance of the original limit, by reason of the receipt of six months gratuity, back pay, pension, or of other circumstances rendering such action appropriate. Every case is thoroughly re-investigated toward the end of the original allotment, and reconsidered by the relief committee at that time.

Besides the financial aid, the Society helps unfortunate in many other ways. Assistance and advice are frequently given in regard to the securing of pensions, back pay, etc., and the officers of the auxiliaries are always ready to do what they can for the unfortunate women and children in their hour of bereavement, and through their kindly help and advice to lighten the burden of their sorrow.

Many widows and mothers have been assisted in the prompt settlement of their pension claims and thus saved the expense and frequently delays of pension attorneys. Although the By-Laws of the Society do not permit us to give financial aid in cases of want where the man is still living, the Relief Society helps cases of this kind in many different ways. In several cases where men have been discharged from the Service by reason of physical disabilities which prevent them from supporting their families, we have succeeded in procuring invalid pensions in very much shorter time than would be possible in the course of the ordinary routine. In general, the Relief Society aims to give advice and assistance in all deserving cases, where it is needed by the families of officers or men of the Service.

While our assistance is intended primarily to tide over the desperate temporary want so often immediately following deaths in the Service, in many cases the circumstances of the beneficiary have been of such unrelied and hopeless destitution that it has been necessary to continue our allotment for many years. In this manner the demands on the Society are constantly increasing. The current list of beneficiaries consists of seventy-five cases to whom monthly allotments are sent. The total of the last monthly payment amounted to over \$1,400, the largest since the incorporation of the Society. Last year there were 334 deaths in the Service. In 194 cases the deceased was survived by a widow, mother, or child, and the circumstances of the family were accordingly investigated. In thirty-nine cases the surviving relative was left in dire want, and was therefore placed on our list of beneficiaries and aid was rendered.

There were many other cases where the relief committee would have been glad to recommend assistance had our means justified it; but in only thirty-nine cases was such assistance essential to mere existence. The gratitude with which our help is universally received shows how sadly it is needed. Our total disbursement to beneficiaries has steadily increased from about \$6,000 in 1911 to over \$14,000 in 1914, these figures representing approximately the total amount of revenue collected from the Service.

The expenses of administrating the affairs of the Society are practically negligible, amounting last year to only about \$600, for printing, postage and clerical assistance. In other words, out of every dollar contributed ninety-six cents goes to beneficiaries and only four cents for expenses, a very different showing from that made by most organized charities. The great increase in our revenue comes from the more general understanding of the work accomplished, that is spreading throughout the Service. No one who fully comprehends what is being done, can fail to give his support; but it is a difficult matter to bring these facts clearly before the men of the Navy. Of recent years the system has been inaugurated of collecting subscriptions from all the ships in commission. About \$6,000 was collected in this manner in 1914, and better results are hoped for this year, as our work becomes more generally understood.

Last year through the auxiliary societies the sum of about \$7,000 was collected in dues and as proceeds of various entertainments. As our expenditures are greater at the present time than ever before, it is earnestly hoped that we will do as well this year. The increase in our expenditures is justified by the hope that we can bring an increased number of officers and men in the Service to an understanding of what the Society accomplishes.

The Society has reached its beneficiaries in every state of the Union; in China, the Philippines, Honolulu, Guam, Porto Rico, and in other places equally remote; and where aid has been given, the circumstances were uniformly and monotonously those of stark poverty. Every one of these unfortunate has been identified with our Service. It is due to the pride of the Service that every one in it should be glad to assist with their relief.

INFANTRY "LA REINE DE BATTAILS."

A correspondent of the New York Times, who writes from West Point April 1, thus urges the cause of the infantry:

"On the modern battlefield there are but two arms, viz., infantry and field artillery; all others are accessory and auxiliary. But as Sir John implies, and as all military men know, all are auxiliary to the infantry. In answer to your query, 'How are the Germans to be driven from their trenches in France and Belgium by machine guns and by infantry with rifles?' Let me answer, *In no other way!*

"The object of battle is to crush the enemy, drive him out of his stronghold or off from his line of communications; to seize and hold what he controls. This alone spells mastery, the end and aim of battle. You may aid in his destruction by shrapnel and destroy his defenses with shell, but you cannot take them from him except by replacing him, and only the infantry can do that. In order to keep the enemy from holding a position you must hold it yourself. Superior artillery fire gives you the advantage, the deciding advantage in most cases, but only the infantry, armed with rifle and bayonet, can secure the victory. Artillery unprotected by infantry is the most vulnerable of arms. Both cavalry and artillery have their limited roles and are essential to any balanced

fighting unit, but still the infantry remains 'La Reine de batailles.' Infantry can be used anywhere men can go, are less dependent than any other arm, and in all cases must be the deciding factor in every battle. Because of its importance and because it is an aggregate of human units, it requires the highest degree of training to arrive at any standard of efficiency. The trained soldier recognizes the mutual dependence existing between the different arms and properly gauges the relative importance that each has in the fighting unit. To students of tactics it is gratifying to find their independent conclusions corroborated by so eminent an authority as Sir John French."

THE NAVAL FLYING SCHOOL.

A new class of officers and men of the U.S. Navy is soon to be organized for instruction in aeronautics for the Navy, at the Navy Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla. The class will be composed of ten officers and twenty enlisted men. There will be eight officers from the line of the Navy and two from the Marine Corps. There will be two lieutenant commanders, two lieutenants, two lieutenants (junior grade), and two ensigns selected from these officers of the line who have applied for this duty, and are best qualified technically and physically for the work. In the same way two marine officers not above the grade of major will be detailed. The men will be detailed from those that apply and have the best records as to character, ability and health. A large number of applications are on file both from officers and men, and before the class is finally formed in June there will be others to be considered and to select from.

The course of instruction for officers consists of six weeks at the works of some aeroplane manufacturer, after which the actual instruction in flying begins at the aeronautic station, Pensacola, Fla. When the officers and men begin the work which requires actual flying they receive thirty-five and fifty per cent, respectively, increase of pay. The officers after a period of training and when qualified by tests laid down by the Secretary of the Navy receive an air pilot's certificate and an increase of pay of fifty per cent.

There are now four aeroplanes at the aeronautic station, specially for school work in training officers and men. Two more machines have been ordered and three more will soon be purchased. This most important work requires a number of machines that have the special qualities to fulfill the requirements of "Safety First," which is the motto of the Navy Aeronautic Service. There are at Pensacola now eight student aviators of the class of officers that was formed last year. One of these students has already qualified for his Navy air pilot's certificate: Ensign C. K. Bronson, U.S.N. The other Navy air pilots are Lieut. T. G. Elyson, the pioneer aviator of the Navy; Lieut. John H. Towers, Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Mustin, Lieuts. P. N. L. Bellinger and V. D. Herbst, U.S.N.; 1st Lieut. B. L. Smith, U.S.M.C.; Ensign G. de C. Chevalier, Lieuts. R. C. Saufley and W. M. McIlvain, U.S.M.C. The numbers of their certificates are No. 1 for Lieutenant Elyson and the others in the order here given.

NAVAL MILITIA CRUISES.

The following program for the summer cruises of the Naval Militia of the states of Oregon and Washington and on the Great Lakes has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy. The Oregon and Washington Naval Militia will cruise on the U.S.S. Albany. The Washington Naval Militia will cruise from July 1 to July 19, and the Oregon Naval Militia from July 26 to Aug. 9. These cruises will include a stay at San Francisco, where the officers and men will be given liberty so that they may visit the Exposition. It will also include target practice and instructional drills.

The cruise for the Naval Militia on the Great Lakes will be participated in by the following organizations: Illinois, on the U.S.S. Isla de Luzon; Ohio, 1st Battalion, on the U.S.S. Essex; Ohio, 2d Battalion, on the U.S.S. Dorothea; Michigan, 1st Battalion, on the Don Juan de Austria; Michigan, 2d Battalion, on the U.S.S. Yantic; Minnesota, on the U.S.S. Gopher; Pennsylvania, on the U.S.S. Wolverine. The cruise will be from Aug. 7 to 22, inclusive. Ships will leave their home ports on the 7th, and will cruise independently until the 11th, at which time they will rendezvous at Erie, Pa., where squadron maneuvers, target practice, and various drills, etc., will be carried out by the squadron. On Aug. 18, the squadron will disband, the ships proceeding to their home ports, giving liberty en route at such ports as they may desire.

MARINE CORPS ENLISTMENTS BY STATES.

Secretary Daniels recently issued a table which showed the number of enlistments in the Navy from each of the forty-eight states and the territory of Alaska. This did not include the Marine Corps. The following table shows the enlistments into the Marine Corps by states for the three calendar years 1912, 1913, 1914:

Alabama, 114;	Arkansas, 36.
California, 1,152;	Colorado, 598;
Illinois, 885;	Georgia, 109.
Indiana, 137;	Iowa, 45.
Kansas, 2;	Kentucky, 127;
Louisiana, 6.	
Maryland, 345;	Massachusetts, 537;
Michigan, 637;	Minnesota, 383;
Mississippi, 2;	Missouri, 443.
Nebraska, 51;	New Jersey, 209;
	New York, 1,446;
North Dakota, 91.	
Ohio, 959;	Oklahoma, 3;
Pennsylvania, 1,290;	Oregon, 342.
305;	South Dakota, 8;
Utah, 36;	Tennessee, 105.
Washington, 748;	West Virginia, 6;
Wyoming, 68.	Wisconsin, 80.
Total, 11,305;	posts (mostly re-enlistments), 751;
	aggregate, 12,056.

TORPEDO DEFENSE PRACTICE, U.S.N.

The following is the preliminary report of the standing and merits of vessels of the U.S. Navy in torpedo defense practice:

1. Michigan	83,240	10. Connecticut	44,536
2. Vermont	78,608	11. Louisiana	38,082
3. Texas	76,520	12. New York	36,602
4. New Jersey	70,415	13. Arkansas	35,497
5. Nebraska	54,042	14. South Carolina	24,861
6. Minnesota	51,045	15. Utah	23,757
7. Wyoming	48,343	16. Kansas	21,242
8. Rhode Island	47,751	17. Florida	7,045
9. Virginia	47,673		

MASSACHUSETTS NAUTICAL SCHOOL

Capt. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired, who has been in command of the U.S.S. Ranger as superintendent of the Massachusetts Nautical School during the past four years, has tendered his resignation, to take effect upon the appointment of his successor. Applications for the appointment of the successor to Captain Atwater will receive consideration by the commissioners of the school at their meeting to be held on Tuesday, April 20, 1915, at their office, 2-A Park street, Boston, Mass.

The command of the Massachusetts Nautical School ship Ranger has been held by Navy officers ever since the school was established in 1893. Massachusetts has always given staunch support to the nautical school, and the interest in the work continues to increase as shown by the fact that there are seventy-two applicants to be examined to fill the twenty-eight vacancies following the recent graduation.

EX-CONFEDERATE PRAISES THE NAVY.

We are permitted to make the extracts that follow from a letter from William L. Cameron, an old Confederate navy man, who made a visit on board the monitor Tonopah, when she was in the port of Galveston, Texas:

"Armed with letters from Navy officers whom he had met in the past, the writer presented himself at the gangway of the monitor Tonopah one morning during the late visit of that vessel and the submarines to Galveston. He was most politely received by the officer on deck, Ensign E. C. Metz, who soon had his guest seated in comfortable quarters where he was introduced to Lieut. L. D. Causey, the commander, Lieut. D. C. Laizure, Lieutenant Pearce, Ensigns Kent, Robottom, Augustine H. Gray, Miles P. Refo, jr., and C. M. Cook. Pleasant and instructive conversation ensued, the gentlemen having the advantage of travel and study.

"Lieut. L. D. Causey, commanding the 2d Division, Submarine Flotilla, although a young man is certainly up to the responsibility of that position. Calm and dignified on duty, urbane and friendly when off duty, with considerable humor, he is a most interesting type of the U.S. naval officer, traveled, cultured and experienced. The impression made upon the mind of the writer in conversation with him, and other officers, was that these voyages were ordered by the Navy Department to advertise the Navy. * * * Lieutenant Pearce although much engaged by duties on board, found time to be specially courteous to the writer, who regrets he did not see more of this gentleman while on board. Lieutenant Laizure, in command of one of the submarines, a most cordial young gentleman, willing to explain all the details of those delicate and intricate little vessels, cited experiences of voyages. Ensign Metz, chief engineer of the monitor, although quite a young man, is evidently 'up to his job.' Although like all his shipmates, with much on his mind in the way of duty—the guest was not neglected in any manner; the ensign has a most affable and courteous manner. Ensign Refo is a most entertaining and magnetic young man. No wonder he is called the young lady 'enslaver.' The writer was indebted to Mr. Refo for many kind attentions, although his duties on board kept him much engaged. Ensign Cooke is an Arkansas boy. There are several southern boys among the officers; the 'Mason and Dixon' line is not drawn either in the Army or Navy.

"Lieutenant Causey, seeing the wharf crowded with people struggling to get on board, kindly hurried up the coal loading and the cleaning up of the decks, so in a short time the vessel was crowded with men, women, children, and babies all asking questions, officers and men kindly attempting to show them about the points where they could be allowed, and to keep them out from places it was not convenient from them to visit. The scene was exciting and novel.

"One familiar with the sailor of some forty or fifty years ago, is much impressed with the change for the better in the personnel. The old sailors were, as a rule, of rather a mature age, some quite old men, with a round shouldered swaying walk and a 'hitch up the trousers' manner, and not educated, except in 'sea-lore.' The men at the guns and before the mast of to-day are largely native to the soil, young, erect, well built fellows. Commodore Wadham made a fine talk at the Y.M.C.A. some months ago. He stated that a great number of boys who had been at the naval schools might have grown up as loafers and possibly ruined their whole future lives. But they were turned out from the Navy schools as bright, disciplined, technically educated young men, erect, clean, athletic fellows, and a great number of them from these schools decided to go before the mast, and rapidly developed into petty officers, with good pay. These erect, neat, and polite petty officers and men were all attentive and patient to the rather troublesome men, women and children who rushed on board the monitor's deck that day.

"These 'men before the mast' have skilled men among them, representing every useful trade—the shoemaker, the tailor, barber, etc. Upon the larger vessels are fine libraries. The men form musical clubs, act plays and minstrel performances, also play all kinds of games, which would seem impossible on board ship. All this aside from their many duties. Yes, indeed, it is pleasant and instructive, a visit on board a vessel of the United States Navy of the present time."

DUPONT'S NEW GUN COTTON WORKS.

The Richmond, Va., Journal of April 3 says: "Fifty years ago to-day City Point was one of the busiest spots in America. General Grant had landed his vast commissary and ammunition stores for his final assault upon the Confederacy. To-day City Point is even busier than it was in '65.

"Buried in the woods and half hidden as if purposely concealed are the great concrete and steel buildings of 'Hope Well,' the new du Pont gun cotton plant. Around the plant is a fence twelve feet high. On top of this fence are five strands of barbed wire, and within are scores of mounted and foot patrols heavily armed, who guard the plant against intruders.

"In the broad flats without the inclosure a city is building. Hundreds of houses have already been built. Hundreds more are under construction. Water and sewer mains have been laid. Streets are being surveyed and graded. Public squares are being laid out. An immense hotel has been built; ground has been broken for an auditorium and public library, and within a short time a hospital with all the improvements and conveniences which money can demand will be underway. "Millions of dollars have been spent in building the

city of Hope Well, and in operating the great plant 8,000 are employed, and all the work is being done with but one thought in mind; with one overwhelming obsession—gun cotton.

"It is the policy of the company to keep as many of its employees as possible on the grounds, and a number of substantial inducements are therefore offered. Every cottage has water and sewer connections and electric lights. Each has a broad lawn and a comfortable back yard. The lawns are being fertilized and planted in grass.

"An employee can rent a cottage for eight per cent. a year; that is, a cottage that cost \$1,500 rents for \$120 a year, or \$10 a month, and then in getting the cottage the employee gets the sanitary and lighting conveniences as good as those in a \$10,000 house.

"Those employees who wish to buy homes at Hope Well will be allowed to do so. The payments will be easy—no more than rent.

"The laborers and other workmen who cannot find accommodation on the grounds spend the night in Petersburg. They are brought down by train every morning and taken back every night. The daily payroll at the du Pont works is in the neighborhood of \$15,000 a day."

OUR COAST DEFENSE GUNS.

It is disagreeable to face the fact that our coast defense guns are outranged by the guns of foreign dreadnaughts, and the Scientific American maintains that the fault is to be found in the lowering of the velocity of the new 14-inch gun which was decided on about ten years ago to replace the 12-inch. At that time it was decided that to increase the longevity of the gun by lessening the erosion the velocity should be lowered from 2,500 feet a second to 2,200 feet.

Our scientific contemporary contends that our coast fortifications are paying the heavy penalty of being outranged as the result of the very limited maximum elevation of ten degrees of mounts of our coast defense guns. With the exception of twenty-nine which are on barbette mounts all our 113 12-inch guns are mounted on the Buffington-Crozier disappearing gun carriage. With these mounts the maximum range of our 12-inch guns with a thousand pound shell is 13,000 yards. With a change in the carriage increasing the elevation to fifteen degrees and reducing the weight of the shell to 700 pounds a range of 18,000 yards would be practicable. This added distance would, of course, mean a lower decreased penetrating power and necessarily a much smaller bursting charge in the shell. Reflections such as these are inevitable in view of the reports that in the attack on the Dardanelles the British dreadnaught Queen Elizabeth reduced one of the strongest forts in the narrows from a distance of 21,000 yards, or more than eleven and a half miles. Substantially all the foreign dreadnaughts outrank our coast defense guns; indeed, the German armored cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Blücher, if at war with this country, could have rained high explosive shells from a distance of 22,000 yards, or more than twelve miles. If the Germans had used their dreadnaughts they could have done the same thing at a distance of 26,000 yards, which is six or seven miles more than the maximum distance attainable by our coast defense guns. When bombarding these forts the ships would be hull down at those ranges, but the aeroplanes and other ships would make it possible to direct the bombardment with accuracy. Before the attack of the Allies on the Dardanelles, Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, U.S.A., had recommended the construction of 16-inch 50 caliber guns for the new fortifications at Chesapeake Bay. Such guns would far outclass the 15-inch. The Elswick 15-inch naval gun fires a 1,925 pound shell with a muzzle velocity of 2,500 feet a second and a muzzle energy of 83,425 foot tons. One of the guns favored by General Weaver would fire a 2,500 pound shell with equal velocity and would have a muzzle energy of over 100,000 foot tons. The high degree of elevation possible to it would give it a much greater range than the 15-inch.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.

The military history of the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Va., written by Col. Jennings C. Wise, Engineers, Va. Vols., ex-commandant of cadets at the Institute, is enlivened by much controversial matter respecting the work of the corps of cadets at the battle of New Market, Va., May 15, 1864. It was not long before the general admiration for the heroism of the brave boys that swept up against the Federal lines in one of the decisive movements of the day gave to the performance of the youths a larger share of the glory of that victory than friends of the Confederate veteran troops there engaged thought belonged to them. Thereupon broke out a dispute which enlisted the sympathies and talents of more than one historian. Finally a few years ago in order to silence the controversy by reconciling the various accounts of the battle, the task of writing an authentic history of the engagement was by common consent assigned to Capt. Henry A. Wise, senior tactical officer of the Corps of Cadets, who commanded the battalion after the commandant was disabled. Captain Wise industriously collected a great mass of valuable material, but his modesty induced him to surrender the task of putting it into the form of history to Prof. Edward R. Turner, then of Johns Hopkins University. This calling in of a civilian historian, Colonel Wise believes, was a great mistake. That the final conclusions of the Professor are mixed and misleading Colonel Wise regards as pretty well proved by the review of the Turner book in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of June 29, 1912, which, our readers will recall, appeared over the initials "H. W." This review, says the author of the present book, took the view that the achievements of the cadets had been magnified out of proper proportion. The Wise book aims to show not "that the cadets fought General Sigel single-handedly or by their prowess alone won the battle, but that they did help to save Breckinridge from defeat at the very crisis of the combat and took a leading part in the final stage of the engagement."

The "V. M. I." as this celebrated military school is familiarly known south of Mason and Dixon line, ranks as the "West Point of the South," and since its foundation as an independent school in 1839 has produced some very able soldiers. Discussing the reason why military schools generally fail to reach the high standards of West Point, the author quotes a distinguished officer of the U.S. Army as saying, in a recent address at the Institute, that military schools pattern after the superficial things of the Academy, losing sight of the moral factors and traditions as the elements upon which its greatness is based. "He was right," says Colonel Wise. "We cannot borrow the souls of

others, along with their mode of living and style of dress. But if past service, past glory, and noble traditions be elements of lasting strength, then the future of the Virginia Military Institute seems assured and no borrowing is necessary." The most famous soldier associated with the V. M. I. was Gen. T. J. Jackson (Stonewall Jackson). In 1851 when a major in the U.S. Army he was chosen professor of natural and experimental philosophy and artillery tactics. His first duty was that of acting commandant, in which position he had charge of the corps of cadets during a three-week encampment at Warm Springs, Va., but the author says, he "did not prove a success as a commandant and gave no evidence of ability to command young men." It was in March, 1861, that Jackson, in an address to the cadets at a time of great local excitement, when called on for a speech, said: "Military men make short speeches and as for myself I am no hand at speaking anyhow. The time for war has not yet come, but it will come and that soon; and when it does come, my advice is to draw the sword and throw away the scabbard." The publishers of this book are the J. P. Bell Company, Lynchburg, Va. The price is \$2 net.

ORIGIN OF THE DUM-DUM BULLET.

"It was during the Chitral relief expedition of 1895," the Army and Navy Gazette tells us, "that it was found that the small caliber bullet of the Lee-Metford rifle, then for practically the first time seriously on trial in the field, did not possess sufficient 'stopping' power to check the rush of the tribesmen. There were instances on record of Pathans who continued to 'come on' after being hit three or more times by the bullets of our men's rifles, and who were able to get to work with the *chura* long after, by all the rules of the game, they ought to have dropped in their tracks. It was then that the superintendent of the small-arms factory at Dum-Dum was asked to devise a bullet which would stop a rush, and the result was the bullet with the core exposed for a short distance from the point downwards, which was known as the Dum-Dum bullet, and which on encountering resistance expanded by the mushrooming of the lining. This bullet was strenuously objected to at The Hague Conference, especially by the German representatives, whose humanitarianism is, as we all know, very especially acute; and the Dum-Dum bullet was accordingly withdrawn from service and has never since been issued."

OUR NAVY AND THE NEXT WAR.

Few will disagree with the view of the author expressed in the opening words of the preface of his new book, "Our Navy and the Next War" (Scribner's Sons), that "if ever the Navy of the United States needed the intelligent support of the American people it is at the present moment," but from the opinion set forth immediately after this there is likely to be much dissent, for here Robert Wilden Neeser says, "On one point there seems to be no difference of opinion—that if we are to have a Navy at all, it should be as efficient as it possibly can be made." One could sincerely wish that the popular mind is as the author here pictures it, but unfortunately for the Navy and the country there does seem to be a great difference as to the efficiency of the Navy. By "efficient" it must be understood that Mr. Neeser means "fightingly efficient." In that view there is far from concord of sentiment, for is not the Secretary of the Navy doing his utmost to bring the Navy down to the level of a Settlement House to aid him in his work of uplift for the young men of the nation? How can there be anything like a unanimity of view as to the necessity of adding to the battle power of the fleet when behind this Utopian secretary there stands a clamorous band joining with him in his efforts to make the U.S. Navy "a great floating university"? There is one unfortunate feature about the present administration which this country may some day regret in the deepest humiliation, and that is that at a time when more than ever before for years and years the nation has been aroused on the subject of national defense, the Navy is unable to profit by this suddenly awakened popular interest because of the attempts to divert its energies into other than military channels, to make of it something else than what it was created to be, and to make it produce results foreign to the purposes of those who brought it into being and who for decades nursed it into its present status among the navies of the world. Why in this crisis in the affairs of so many nations the American Navy should become the object of visionary schemes of governmental philanthropy is one of those mysterious things in the history of the United States for which the student of racial characteristics may ponder long without finding the reason, just as no one can understand why, after the Civil War had developed the finest army and navy in the world, both these institutions were allowed by the American people to go to pieces almost as if they had never existed, forcing the great Republic within a few years to take a low rank among the nations of the world instead of remaining a commanding, if not a dominating, figure in the councils of the nations.

In the chapter on "Our Diplomatic Position" the author presents some instructive figures as to the decline of the ocean commerce of the United States. In 1860 on the eve of the Civil War the United States owned 5,000,000 tons of shipping, while England had only 4,000,000. The United States was then in a position to control the carrying trade of the world. Much of the shipping of the United States was destroyed by warships of the South fitted out in British ports. When the Civil War was over England's ocean trade totalled six millions of tons, while that of the United States had fallen to four millions and was rapidly declining. In 1873 England owned forty-three per cent. of the merchant carrying trade of the world, the United States fourteen per cent., and Germany six per cent. In 1914 England owned fifty-three per cent., the United States nine per cent., and Germany thirteen per cent. A great clash between England, Germany, Japan and the United States for the carrying trade of the world may occur at any time. "We have reason to believe," says the author, "that thus far England has protected us from the military aggression of Japan. There is a report that in 1907 the Japanese military party had actually ordered operations against the United States which contemplated nothing less than the occupation of the Philippine Islands. It has been said that troops were already on board the transports and that these vessels were loaded and ready to sail at a moment's notice. England's veto alone stopped this movement. She was not ready to see America involved in a struggle with her ally, for America's trade was still carried in British bottoms. How will she act after our merchant flag again covers the seas?" The answer to that query by the cynical may be that, judging from the way Great Britain and Ger-

many have thus far prevented the United States from profiting in the least from this war as an ocean carrier, it will be a long time, indeed, before "our flag again covers the seas." It would have been very interesting for the reader and very instructive for the average American patriot who sleeps snugly in his berth of imaginary security if Mr. Neeser had given the full details of this military expedition planned by Japan against the United States in 1907. It will be recalled that it was in the last months of that year that the United States Battleship Fleet started on its memorable cruise around the world. Three very enlightening chapters in this compact little volume are those on "Naval Organization and Administration," "The Employment of the Fleet," and "The Personnel."

GERMAN MILITARY RAILROADS.

A Dutch officer, Gen. van Voorst tot Voorst, has recently given a survey of the development of the German railway system from a military point of view since the Franco-German war, from which it seems that during 1870-71 there were at the disposal of the German military authorities altogether seven railway lines in North Germany and three in South Germany, of which only one (the Berlin-Cologne line) had double lines. All the same it was found possible to convey sixteen army corps, with an aggregate of 450,000 men, to the frontier in the course of eleven days. Since then the military authorities have been engaged in developing the country's railway system from a strategical point of view, and with striking success. Germany now boasts twelve double-tracked railway lines between Osnabrück and Ulm. This means, says Engineering, that every army corps garrisoned east of this district, together with the reserve army corps formed at mobilization, has a double-line railway at its disposal. Not less than eighteen double-line bridges cross the Rhine, so that nine to ten cavalry divisions can be conveyed from the Rhine westward simultaneously with the above mentioned army corps. Four brigades, with some cavalry and artillery, require ninety-six trains—twenty-four on each line. Owing to the fact that all these trains could be despatched in the course of twelve hours, it became possible to effect the whole transport to the western frontier in about twenty hours. The transport commenced on Aug. 3 (the second day of mobilization), in the evening, and was finished at noon on the 4th. The frontier was passed during the night, and Liège assaulted Aug. 5 and 6. As far as the transport of troops from the western to the eastern theater of war is concerned, there are six double-line railways available. As the distance between Maubeuge and Königsberg is about 1,600 km., and a military train under ordinary circumstances travels about 400 km. in the twenty-four hours, this journey will take some four days. For the transport of six army corps of 40,000 men each from the west to the east front a week is generally allowed. An army corps requires 124 trains, and two or three days are absorbed in the necessary preparations.—*United Service Gazette*.

SINKING OF GERMAN WARSHIP DRESDEN.

Details of the attack on the German cruiser Dresden in Chilian waters by a British squadron were officially received by the United States Government April 2, with information on the character of the representations recently made by Chili to the British government over the incident.

It was revealed for the first time that the Dresden was about to be interned by the Chilian government for overstaying the twenty-four-hour limit granted to her when the British cruisers Glasgow and Kent and the auxiliary cruiser Orkney opened fire. According to the official report of the Chilian government, when the Dresden put into Cumberland Bay, within 500 yards from shore, and asked for eight days in which to repair her engines, the maritime governor of Juan Fernandez Island did not agree, but gave the vessel a certain time limit within which to depart. After the expiration of that time he communicated to the Chilian government that with its approval he would immediately intern the vessel. In the meantime the British cruisers arrived and the maritime governor was about to go aboard the British cruiser Glasgow when he was obliged to turn back, he reported, on account of the broadside she sent toward the shore.

The report adds that the white flag was run up on the Dresden and the word was sent to the British commander that the attack was being made in territorial waters. As that failed to stop the attack, the German captain blew up his own ship. When the German captain and crew reached Valparaiso they were interned. The German government protested that the men should be liberated, since they were held to be in the same category as shipwrecked sailors, but the Chilian Foreign Office ruled that the Germans were being interned for violation of neutrality in overstaying the time limit given them for repairs. It is understood that the British government has already shown a disposition to make reparation to Chili for the incident, although what form the reparation will take is not known at Washington.

FAILURE OF THE ZEPPELINS.

Writing from Romashorn to the New York Tribune March 28, Gordon Gordon-Smith reports that "the continual series of disasters to Zeppelin airships does not seem in any way to diminish the faith of their inventor and the German people in them. I doubt if this faith is completely shared by the General Staff, but that body always keeps its views to itself, lest it damp popular enthusiasm for anything directly connected with the war. As a result, greater activity than ever is shown in the Zeppelin airship building yards at Friedrichshafen. Since the beginning of the war a Zeppelin has been put together there every three weeks. In the course of the last few weeks a number of additional workmen have been engaged at the Zeppelin yards, bringing up the total number of men employed there to more than 2,000.

"The attacks of British airmen have evidently inspired fear in the people in charge of the Zeppelin works, for these have been transformed into a veritable fortress by means of reinforced cement. The motor construction works, adjoining the airship building works, in which the engines are made, are also strongly protected. They, too, are naturally working at high pressure. The total number of Zeppelins turned out at Friedrichshafen and elsewhere since the beginning of the war is thirty-five. The number stated to have been in existence before the war was eleven. The Germans admit they have lost thirteen since August, but there is reason to believe that the number was really seventeen. This would leave a total of twenty-nine. It is curious, when one considers

the ridiculously meagre results obtained by such a gigantic effort, that the popular belief in and enthusiasm for the Zeppelin airship in Germany should be practically unimpaired. It is fresh instance of a nation hypnotizing itself into believing what it wants to believe. In Romanshorn, only a short six miles distant from Friedrichshafen, no confidence whatever is felt in Zeppelin airships."

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Five hundred miles of Germans,
Five hundred miles of French,
And English, Scotch and Irish men
All fighting for a trench;
And when the trench is taken
And many thousands slain,
The losers, with more slaughter,
Retake the trench again.

Edwin Dwight, in Life.

AIR CRAFT IN HAWAII.

From the office of the Adjutant General, National Guard of Hawaii, we receive the following official copy of a recent enactment:

Act. 14.—An act to prohibit the operation of aeroplane, balloon and other air craft in the Territory of Hawaii, with certain restrictions. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Sec. 1. No person shall, without a license from the Governor, operate an aeroplane, balloon, or other air craft in or across the Territory of Hawaii, except a member of the Aviation Corps of the United States Army, United States Navy, or National Guard of Hawaii, or a person employed in the United States Military or Naval Service as a pilot.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

Approved this 22d day of March, A.D. 1915.

LUCAS E. PINKHAM, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY BALL.

The military ball in the Civic Auditorium of San Francisco, Cal., on March 25, to add to the treasury of the Army Relief Society, was a most brilliant success financially and socially. Many distinguished people were among those present, and it was really the great social event of the year.

The decorations were lavish and beautiful. There were flags and banners and pennants of every description. Behind the box occupied by Vice President Thomas R. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall, who were the principal guests of honor, was suspended below two great American flags the milk-white banner of the Vice President, recently adopted, and bearing the American eagle in gold. And on either side of the white banner were unfurled the blue-black pennant of a rear admiral of the United States Navy, with four white stars, and the scarlet banner of a major general, with two white stars. The festoons of banners were the international signal corps flags, adding a lively display of colors.

The splendid scene, in which varied uniforms and beautiful feminine costumes appeared, was given a fairy effect of picturesqueness and beauty by the constantly changing colored spotlights which played over the dancers.

Mrs. Arthur Murray, wife of Major General Murray, U.S.A., commanding the Western Department, was chairman of the general committee and was very active in her efforts toward making the ball a success. She was enabled to turn over to the Army Relief Society a check for the generous amount of \$5,000 after expenses of all kinds had been met. This, we understand, is more than four times the amount ever received by the Army Relief Society from any one entertainment, and creditably reflects on Mrs. Murray's prestige in San Francisco society.

The members of the executive committee which carried the arrangements of the ball through to a successful issue were Major Gen. Arthur Murray, Brig. Gens. John P. Wisser, Frank M. Coxe, H. E. Noyes, J. B. Rawles, W. E. Dougherty, O. F. Long and C. W. Woodruff, U.S.A., Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, U.S.N., Rear Admirals Thomas S. Phelps, Thomas B. Howard and Robert M. Doyle, Pay Dir. Barron P. du Bois, Capt. Josiah S. McKeen and William M. Crose, Comdr. Waldo Evans and Med. Inspn. Manley Gates, U.S.N., Cols. George K. McGunegle, Eben Swift, Frank B. McCoy, Stephen M. Foote, John C. Gresham, W. H. C. Bowen, R. B. Turner, William H. Arthur, David P. Shanks, Rudolph B. Ebert, Hamilton S. Wallace, George K. Hunter, Edgar B. Robertson, William A. Glassford, William C. Butler, Samuel W. Dunning, Lea Febiger, William H. Heuer, Robert R. Stevens and Homer W. Wheeler, U.S.A., Col. Lincoln Karnany and Lieut. Col. Henry C. Haines, U.S.M.C., Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick and Capt. J. N. Murphy, U.S.A., Capt. Asher C. Baker, Frank M. Bennett, Philip Andrews and Ashley H. Robertson, U.S.A.

Following is the list of Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers who served on the reception committee: Capt. John Ellicott, Naval Constr. H. M. Gleason, Paymr. E. A. McMillan, Col. Hamilton S. Wallace, U.S.A., Capt. Philip Andrews, U.S.N., Col. George T. Bartlett, Lieut. Col. J. W. Joyes, Major William H. Berthold, Major Roger Brooke, Col. William A. Glassford, Majors J. G. Harbold and H. J. Hirsch, Capt. Frank T. Hines, C. R. Rowland and J. T. Geary, U.S.A., Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston and Comdr. Franklin D. Karus, U.S.N., Lieut. J. W. McClaskey and Major J. T. Myers, U.S.M.C., Capt. J. H. Pelet, Lieut. Henry C. Pratt, Capt. Dennis P. Quinlan, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Rees, Col. Eben Swift and Lieut. Col. George McK. Williamson, U.S.A.

Members of the floor committee that served included the following: Major Willard D. Newill, U.S.A., Lieut. Comdr. Wallace Berthold and Ensign Hamilton Bryan, U.S.N., Major M. C. Buckey, Capt. Edward Carpenter, Capt. E. R. Tilton, Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody, Lieut. Philip R. Faymonville, Major J. C. Gilmore, Jr., Lieut. Charles T. Harris, Jr., and Lieut. John T. Hotz, U.S.A., Lieut. R. F. McConnell, U.S.N., Capt. Arthur B. Owens, U.S.M.C., Lieut. Comdr. Ralph E. Pope, U.S.N., Capt. Fred L. Perry and R. E. McNally, U.S.A., Lieuts. R. W. Rieckohl, F. A. Price, A. C. Sullivan, J. C. Walker, Jr., F. H. Wolven, David L. Roscoe, W. H. Simpson, Jr., and Major C. E. Stanton, U.S.A., Surg. U. R. Webb and Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward, U.S.N.

Among those in the Vice Presidential party with their wives were William Philip, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Judge William B. Lamar, of the National Exposition Commission; Admiral Howard, Rear Admiral Pond and Gen. Arthur Murray. Also in the box were Lieutenant Commander Berthold and Lieutenant Pratt, aids to the Vice President, and Lieutenant Kimmel, aid to Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt.

Dancing was begun a few moments after Vice President Marshall's arrival, the Philippine band, returning to brass from the strings, put added spirit into the dance music.

The Army patronesses were Mesdames George Bell, Jr., Frank M. Cox, William Dougherty, Frederick Funston, John P. Wisser, Charles A. Woodruff, William H. Arthur, Edward P. Bolton, W. H. C. Bowen, Rudolph G. Ebert, Oscar F. Long, Steven M. Foote, William A. Glassford, John C. Gresham, George K. Hunter, William Lassiter, Frank B. McCoy, Alfred Reynolds, E. R. Robertson, David C. Shanks, Eben Swift, Euclid B.

Frick, James M. Arrasmith, John H. Gardner, John W. Joyes, Thomas H. Rees, George McKee Williamson, William C. Bennett, Roger Brooks, William H. Brooke, Louis R. Burgess, H. T. Ferguson, E. A. Lewis, Lea Febiger, William T. Littlebrant, George H. McManus, Philip S. Wales, Henry H. Whitney, Frank L. Winn, William H. Wilson, J. B. Murphy, F. W. Von Schrader.

The Navy patronesses were Mesdames Charles F. Pond, Walter C. Cowles, Thomas S. Phelps, Asher C. Baker, Joseph M. Reeves, Harron P. Dubois, Victor C. Houston, Wallace Bertholf, William G. Powell.

DISHONORING OUR FLAG.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

If the following incidents, taken from the Philadelphia Press of March 29, are false, then it seems a shame that the "freedom of the press" should be allowed to go so far. However, the Press gives them as facts, and quotes, in full, affidavits in support. If they are correct it is no wonder that there are men in the Army and Navy and National Guard who dislike to appear in public in uniform. If they are correct, I, for one, can no longer take pride in being able to wear the uniform of the citizen soldier of the United States. If they are correct, the uniform which indicates United States service is a badge of shame, showing service to a dishonored nation, and every soldier and sailor, through no fault of his own or of his service, should hang his head. I cannot bring myself to think that those at Washington are such craven cowards. It seems impossible. It seems wrong to even mention the possibility. Nevertheless, the Press claims to have affidavits, it prints specific incidents, and the whole matter is serious enough to make it the duty of every American to demand the full truth.

Just a few of the many outrages which the Press's correspondent claims are occurring in Mexico are briefly outlined as follows:

E. Serres, a French citizen, after retiring was awakened by a band of Zapatistas, who blew open a door, plundered the house, dragged the man out of bed, bound him, and then, as the affidavit states, "approximately twenty-five physically violated my wife." Later a "lieutenant, his assistant and a sergeant" repeated this foul deed.

C. A. English, an American citizen, is quoted as swearing that a Carranzista captain, with a lieutenant, accosted his wife as she was leaving the house and tried to take her to a saloon by force. She broke away and ran into the house, where her husband, upon protesting, was threatened with a pistol. During the argument the woman escaped and hid, and as the husband refused to tell where he thought she was he was shot in the face.

J. B. McManus, the American who is known to have been murdered, is said to have been killed while attempting to defend his home from attack. He was first wounded and then his brains were blown out as he lay unconscious. Later when the body was in the automobile of the Brazilian legation the very sentries who had been placed to maintain order knocked down the man who tells the story, a George Addison Hughes, and pushed another American, J. B. McDonald, of Los Angeles, aside, and compelling the Brazilian attaché, Mr. Rice, to look on, spat upon and kicked the corpse. Incidentally, as has been before published, the American flag which flew over the house was pulled half way down, riddled with bullets and otherwise insulted.

It is said that violations of the persons of Mexican women are too numerous to record; that they have been taken dozens at a time from schools, theaters and other places, often being dragged from their parents or other guardians, and outraged, and not infrequently murdered. A list is given of men and women of all nations who have been robbed, outraged and murdered. To crown the shame of the United States in standing idly by, the following reply to an appeal of the International Committee, giving the true facts, is said to have been sent by Mr. Bryan:

"Your message has been laid before the President. He does not think that it would contribute to the welfare of Americans there to give your statement to the press. He asks me to assure you that we understand and sympathize * * * etc.

But nothing was DONE.

Can these things be true? I cannot believe it, yet they are charges that one should not overlook. The State Department should give us all the truth, and not suppress the facts as is indicated by the above communication, and as we know was done in regard to the insult to the American flag in the McManus case.

If these facts are really facts, can it be possible that any Christian nation, or any Christian person, thinks that it is proper to hold aloof? Is that the pacifist's creed? Is it honorable and Christianlike for us to "mind our own business" when we have the strength to stop such conditions, merely because it would be a big task to do our duty? Does it make any real difference if the persons outraged are Americans, or French, or German, or Hindoos? Not to me at least. If the above statements are true let us act and redeem our national honor, in order that the man who wears the uniform which indicates service of the United States may once more hold up his head.

RICHARD STOCKTON, JR., Capt., 2d N.J. Inf.

FROM THE RECORDS OF THE ANVIL CLUB.—II.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 26, 1915.

From: Captain Yap.
To: Lieut. Tack Hammer.

Dear Tack: Maybe I said something about coming here to see the sights. That was correct as far as it went. The fact is I had an Army reserve plan and came here to get in touch with some of the Senators and Congressmen and put them next to my sure thing.

Say, Tack, I have met them all right, and let me tell you, every David Senator or Damon Congressman has a full supply of Jonathan or Pythias Army officers and all are loaded with assorted cures for any or all Army cases. I just wanted to tell them to give us a one-year reserve commission or enlistment, with a proviso for discharge sooner if they become trained in less than a year; but that's too simple and direct. Their Jonathan and Pythias advisers have got them nailed to the idea that creating a reserve is a cross between a state secret and higher mathematics.

It's a plain case of too many cooks. In this case it's rather a case of too many chefs. Man, I spent the best of four days asking various chefs how to boil potatoes. I talked to forty-nine, and I have forty-nine written, different, only ways to boil potatoes. Tack, we are insisting on having our boiled potatoes prepared, not cooked. That will be a little deep for you, but it explains the difference between chefs and cooks, fads and facts, and that how a thing is done is vastly more important than what is done. Study up on the similarity of the

dissimilar. If you don't believe me, do a sword swallowing act at your next fiesta.

When I was farming we used to plant a row of corn, go over to the next field and plant a row of wheat, and so on. By working that way we got the whole farm set to grain on the same day. But, mister, we overlooked the fact that those crops ripened on their own schedules, and we just had to harvest piecemeal. Also next year the hired man talked us into putting in one crop at a time. Well, farming made me believe in always keeping the needs of the whole farm in mind and to pick out the thing that needed doing most and do it first. The trouble is, putting in crops is not a personal matter. Well, Tack, of course I don't mean that the G.S. plan of 1912 is not a humdinger, and my farm story is crude; but it's interesting to take a peek behind the looking glass and be sure there really is no one there. It keeps us young.

What I started to tell you is that I am coming back. I am sure now that Washington, D.C., is fully supplied with all kinds of plans on how to run the Army. What she needs is results, and I am going to twist O'Co's tail for results and how to get them. Look out for me. Did you ever hear of Bentzoni? Well, he was a fine old Bismarck about seven feet high and four feet broad. A sentinel kept challenging him one night without advancing him. Finally the old boy got tired of telling him he was the officer of the day and roared back to Mr. Sentinel: "Captain Bentzoni mit a club!" It resulted in the sentinel advancing him. Do you get me? I hear there is a club on the way. Yours,

A. YAP.

NATIONAL SAFETY FIRST.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

You may recall that in an early number of the Pacific Monthly, I published an article I called "Our Battle of Dorking," in which I assumed a possible Jap invasion. I never claimed it probable, but only a disagreeable possibility. Subsequently Gen. Homer Lea published his "Valor of Ignorance," written on the same lines, but much more elaborate. Just before his death he published a book, called "The Saxon," in which he predicted the European war, now going on. From the first I have advocated general military instruction and in an emergency, compulsory service. Military training would not necessarily involve compulsory service. It might to an extent obviate it.

The German form of compulsory service is more democratic and just than mercenary service. Under it the rich and poor have to take the same chance, suffer the same privations and run the same risks. That in the absence of a standing army, we should have universal military training, and in time of need compulsory service was the proposition of no less a man than George Washington in his first message to Congress, and the method proposed was fully stated by General Knox, our first Secretary of War, and it can be found in the first volume of "American State Papers." It resulted, for a time, in general musters or training days. But as there was no provision for training and inspection and no appropriation was ever made to cover the expense of this method of training, it resulted in a sort of opera bouffe and ultimately fell into disuse.

It has been proposed to start this training in our schools. It need not necessarily be in the character of a military drill. With our public schools largely conducted by women, this would be an opera bouffe. If it was simply a calisthenic exercise, it would be impracticable. The essential thing would be to bring about respect for authority and prompt obedience of orders. Gen. James H. Wilson, in his "Under the Old Flag," shows what a lamentable lack of military knowledge and conception of discipline there was among the officers of our Volunteers in 1861. I know this is true, for I was one of them. My only qualification for a cavalry officer was that I could ride a horse and my qualification for infantry service was that I could walk and shoot a gun.

I do not pretend to say that compulsory service and training are likely to prove pleasant. But with fast cruisers and flying machines, no part of a country is exempt from possible attack. Then, as a substitute for a standing army, every citizen should be a defender.

No Regular Army officers have ever recommended a large standing army for this country. They do hold that we should have a large enough mobile Army to meet an emergency of foreign invasion. If this is militarism, make the most of it. Militarism so-called is a result, not a cause. There would be no Army here or anywhere else if there were no demand for it. An army is a body of citizens required to bear arms, with us to repel invasion and maintain lawful authority. Was our War of Independence inaugurated by a military clique? Was our War of 1812 brought about by militarism? Were Henry Clay, Calhoun or President Madison military men? Was the Mexican War the result of militarism? And was our War of the Rebellion brought about by a military cabal, or was not the issue forced by policies? Did military men bring on the Spanish-American War? If so, who were they? We need not confine this analysis to American history. Does not the Bible, the foundation of our moral code, speak approvingly of the sword of Gideon, the dagger of Judith and the hammer of Jael? Who said he came to bring not peace but a sword? What about the *in hoc signo vinces*? I am a little rusty in history, but was it not Peter the Hermit that preached the Crusade, and was it not the same Church that blessed the banners and swords of the Crusaders that now pronounces anathema on all wars? Who were the heroes of Protestantism if not Gustavus Adolphus, Maurice of Saxony and Cromwell? But to-day we are told, it is militarism, not accused politics, that has brought on the present European war. Is not this war, like most wars, a rich man's war but a poor man's fight? And if so, is not the contest more likely to end in a democratic rather than an autocratic triumph?

Can you believe that the German people are going to their graves like beds, just from personal loyalty to a War Lord? No; there is something back of militarism that makes it possible and indeed essential. That something, "for which we bear to live and dare to die," the inalienable right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

This brings us back to the original proposition of national security. It was once accepted as true, that he who would be free, himself should strike the blow. And it seems a self-evident proposition, that we should all be willing and able to fight for national security. There are deluded people who claim we can secure it by arbitration. They forget that there have been turning points in the world's history such as Salamis and Tours, and with us Yorktown and Appomattox. The moral I would have you draw from this thesis is that we should not take unnecessary chances.

THOMAS M. ANDERSON

Among the bills of a military nature that died with the close of Congress was that introduced by the Hon. John M. Morin, representative at large from Pennsylvania, providing for the use of the members of organized societies and fraternities as the basis for creating "an efficient reserve and defensive force of citizen soldiery for national defense." This bill, H.R. 21508, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered printed. As Congress was then within two weeks of adjournment no hearings were held on it. Its friends, however, say that if conditions warrant it will be reintroduced in December. If the Morin bill became a law, it would operate somewhat after this fashion, according to the Eagle Magazine, which is published by the Fraternal Order of Eagles and whose editor, Frank E. Hering, has shown much interest in advocating larger military measures of national defense: In any city or town where five hundred members of several fraternal organizations volunteer for defensive military service, the Federal Government will furnish an officer to drill them. If there were seventy-five members of one fraternity, sixty members of another, and so on, totaling about five hundred men, the members of each fraternity would be drilled in separate bodies, if they so desired, using their own lodge halls for drill purposes. Summer camps, competitive drills, etc., would necessarily follow the exercises and "patriotic ideals and activities would thus become more intimately interwoven with the life of the different orders." The bill called attention to the fact that in the United States there are to-day four million men under the age of thirty-three years who might be available as reserve force. Mr. Hering writes us that already in the Eagle order teams of a semi-military training are organized, their activities being encouraged by the offering of substantial cash prizes for excellence in competitive drill exhibitions.

The January-March Field Artillery Journal has some timely articles on phases of the European war, such as the new German firing regulations and the French field artillery, the former by Lieut. Edmund L. Gruber, 5th Field Art., U.S.A., and the latter by former Lieut. George Nestler Tricoche, French Foot Art. Recent improvements in our service artillery matériel are noted in very instructive extracts from lectures delivered at the School of Fire for Field Artillery by Major Edward P. O'Hern, Ord. Dept., last December. In this chapter are also included remarks on the European field artillery matériel, together with observations on our own Field Artillery project with valuable tables as to guns and ammunition supply. There is an effectively written letter by Capt. Robert Davis, Field Art., protesting against the lack of balance and sustained effort in carrying out a comprehensive system of training in field artillery, a lack that unfortunately is not confined to any one branch of the Army. A letter from a German artillery officer, written on Aug. 30 last, praises the French field artillery for its splendid work in getting the range quickly and for clever emplacement. Since then the French must have learned much. Major O'Hern's lectures are also drawn upon by the March-April Journal of the U.S. Artillery which gives his views on "Guns, Ammunition and Accessories," in our country. He says that the 12-inch mortars being installed in the Panama Canal fortifications are much more powerful than any thus far mounted in the forts of the United States proper. Similar mortars are under construction for San Pedro harbor, Cal. Major Edwin Landon, C.A.C., discusses the best method of carrying on coast defense artillery target practice. This was the first prize essay in the 1914 competition.

As the result of a flight by 1st Lieut. Walter R. Taliaferro at San Diego, Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., has recommended the purchase of a number of parachutes to be used as life preservers on Army aeroplanes. On the occasion of General Scriven's inspection of the San Diego station a young lady, the daughter of the inventor of the new parachute, dropped with ease a distance of twelve hundred feet from Lieutenant Taliaferro's aeroplane. General Scriven is very much impressed with the merits of the new parachute and thinks it is possible that it will become as much a part of the equipment of an aeroplane as the regulation life preservers are of a ship. At least, he thinks that the invention is of sufficient merit to be given a thorough test by the Government. General Scriven on his inspection trip found the aviation section at San Diego, commanded by Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, in excellent condition. There are now stationed at San Diego 29 officers and 169 men; all are doing splendid work and all of the machines are in excellent condition. As the result of the transfer on March 18 of a platoon of Telegraph Company 8 of the Signal Corps, General Scriven recommends the organization of a fully equipped telegraph company at San Antonio. He expressed the opinion that the Signal Corps school for the preliminary training of aviators should be located in the vicinity of San Diego. He found that climatic conditions and the nature of the terrain in that vicinity is especially adapted to the work of inexperienced aviators.

The article by Dr. David E. Wheeler on page 1000 on the gunshot wounds of the present war is of great interest and value on account of the changes in firearms and projectiles and also in the methods of battlefield surgery. The description of the character of the weapons used by the different troops and the effects on the body of the varying projectiles is most instructive. As the observations were made mostly on French wounded the writer is able to describe very accurately from the study of many cases the injuries caused by the German rifle bullet. He finds that this projectile when it hits a bone "tumbles" and thus makes a wound of the "keyhole" variety. The French Lebel rifle bullet of solid brass has greater penetrating power than that of the German gun, Mauser. The latter bullet while more efficient than the French is too light to make sure work of head cases, and this weakness is of importance in warfare such as this where so much of the fighting is in trenches with only the soldiers' heads visible from day to day. Dr. Wheeler, who has made these important studies of gunshot wounds, discusses the subject with the impartiality of the true seeker after truth and the student of facts. There has been much hysterical matter projected into the record of this war,

and it is particularly gratifying for this reason that such contributions as that of Dr. Wheeler presage the medically critical reviews of wounds which are certain to be published in great number after the conclusion of hostilities.

Authority has been given to the Quartermaster General by the War Department for the purchase of two hundred water-sterilizing rubber bags which will have a field test with the 2d Division. Some time ago extensive experiments were made with this new equipment for the Army by the Medical Corps and the type which will be used in the present test was approved. Although they weigh only seven and a half pounds and can be carried on the back of a soldier, they have a capacity of thirty-eight gallons of water. They are hung from a tripod or any improvised structure and can be filled in a very short time. By the use of calcium hydrochloride the contents of a bag can be sterilized in ten or fifteen minutes and water can be served to the troops from five different faucets as rapidly as canteens or cups can be filled. These bags are regarded as one of the most important instruments for supplying troops with pure water under all conditions that has been devised in recent years. With them it is believed that all malarial, typhoid and cholera germs can be eliminated from drinking water in any locality. When the Army is at a permanent station the purification of its water supply can be handled with ease by medical officers, but it has always been a very troublesome problem when the troops are in the field or on the march. The experiment will be watched with deep interest not only in the Army, but by the medical profession at large.

The hospital ship Solace with Dr. Kennedy, medical inspector, U.S.N., in command, has arrived at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, with 130 patients on board, seventy-four of whom were transferred to the naval hospital at Washington, D.C., April 7. The ship has been in attendance on the Atlantic Fleet during the maneuvers during the winter months in West Indian waters, where her presence was highly appreciated by the ships of the fleet. Her services during the past season have been more than usually active, and her work covers a large variety of diseases and injuries incident to ship life. The usefulness of the Solace is highly spoken of throughout the fleet. Many important surgical operations have been performed during the season. She has likewise been able to properly care for many seriously sick, affording them the care and attention of an accomplished hospital staff, and is able to offer surgical and medical resources which are not available in the limited sphere of the battleship sick bay. Week by week in the neighborhood of fifty patients have been admitted for treatment and a like number discharged to duty, and when she returns to the fleet the latter part of the week nearly one-half of her thirteen patients will go with her to rejoin their ships. The Solace sailed to rejoin the fleet April 8.

Far more important than the local effect of the election for Mayor of Chicago on April 6 was the announcement to the politicians everywhere in this country that the people will not submit to having the European war injected as an issue into domestic politics. Some ill advised "hyphenated Americans" sought to advance the fortunes of one of the candidates by issuing circulars to the voters announcing that he was the representative of the German vote. This at once made him a champion of Germany and Austria, and the voters were quick to take up the challenge flung at them and to put the seal of their disapproval upon any attempt to Europeanize our politics. The other candidate was elected by a plurality of over 130,000, the largest ever given to a candidate in the history of the city. The women voted for the first time in a Chicago mayoralty election and they turned out to the polls in vast numbers. Their vote was about equally divided between the candidates, and the party managers said the result would have been the same if they had stayed away from the polls. The defeat of the Germanized candidate was thus an unqualified rebuke to an impudent attempt to influence voters by an appeal to foreign race prejudices.

There is such a shortage of transportation funds that no changes are being made in the stations of officers that can possibly be avoided, and the administration of the affairs of the Army is being seriously interfered with. To begin with, the Vera Cruz expedition was a very expensive affair, not only because of the cost of transporting General Funston's command from Texas City to Vera Cruz, but because many of the officers upon their return from Mexico were sent to their home stations. To add to the troubles of the War Department, Congress reduced the appropriations for transportation to a minimum. And there is a prospect of a still larger deficit next year, if the Secretary of War decides to put the two years' foreign service provision of the Appropriation bill into effect. Just how many officers would be returned from the Philippines by this provision will not be known until General Barry submits his report. There is no doubt that the cost of transportation of officers and men will be greatly increased by this provision, and no allowance was made by Congress for it when the amendment was passed.

Frequent skirmishes between the Carranza and Villa armies in the trenches surrounding Matamoras, Mexico, have been taking place this week, but it is not believed that much blood has been shed. Some bullets have fallen into Brownsville, Texas, but no casualties therefrom have been reported. A report that General Villa has been defeated with heavy losses by the forces of General Obregon, which now are pursuing remnants of his army, reached the State Department at Washington April 8 from Carranza sources at Vera Cruz. The engagement which is declared to have been so disastrous to Villa was fought at Celaya, state of Queretaro, and Villa is said to have lost 1,000 killed and many others wounded. Less important Carranza victories were reported at Lampasas, where Gen. Macloio Herrera is said to have defeated General Bracamontes' forces, and at Sabinas, where a small Villa force was put to rout. The Treasury Department April 5 lifted the embargo

on the exportation of foodstuffs and ammunition to the Villa forces through the sub-port of Villa Nueva, Texas, opposite Las Rucias.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., who arrived at Colon, Panama, April 3, ordered a full investigation of the shooting of Corporal Langdon, U.S. Coast Art., April 2, 1915, by a Colon police lieutenant. The investigation will be made by Col. John L. Chamberlain, U.S.A., with the assistance of Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the American forces in the Canal Zone. Preliminary examinations of a number of witnesses indicate that the killing of Corporal Langdon was entirely without provocation. The Corporal was attempting to arrest a turbulent private when the police lieutenant drew his revolver and began to shoot without warning. Governor Arcia, of Colon Province, is assisting in the investigation, and is holding the police lieutenant in seclusion at the request of General Edwards.

Paymr. James A. Bull, U.S.N., has tendered his resignation from the Navy, which has been accepted. This increases the number of existing vacancies in the Pay Corps to nine, and with the three retirements this summer there will be twelve vacancies in the corps. Those who are due for retirement this summer are Pay Dir. John N. Speel, U.S.N., Pay Dir. Leah Frazer, U.S.N., and Pay Dir. Mitchell C. McDonald. Paymaster Bull leaves the Service to take a position with an industrial concern. His resignation was accepted with genuine regret by the Paymaster General, as Paymaster Bull was known as one of the most efficient officers in the corps. He entered the Service May 29, 1903.

The New York Times says: "The withdrawal of Admiral Fiske from his post as Aid for Operations in the Navy Department is not a matter of trifling importance. As the foremost among the advisers of the Secretary his appointment to the new post of Chief of Naval Operations seemed logical. The report is that the Admiral has requested to be transferred because he is not in accord with the policy that prevails at the Department. What is that policy? The people would like to know. The inference is that an experienced officer like Admiral Fiske would prefer not to take up the responsibilities of Chief of Naval Operations, under the present conditions, is somewhat disturbing."

A proposition is under consideration to send a number of officers and a detachment of men from the Marine Corps Field Artillery School to attend the next summer camp of instruction for Field Artillery of the Army at the camp at Tobyhanna, Pa. The detachment which will probably be in command of Major Robert H. Dunlap, will not take much of its equipment, using the horses and the batteries of the Regular Army. There is a magnificent range at Tobyhanna and a terrain which is especially adapted to field artillery work.

There were twelve bidders on the cordage and twine schedule at the opening of bids by the Quartermaster Corps in the War Department on April 7. Under this schedule 470,360 pounds of rope and 50,575 pounds of twine will be purchased. A material reduction was shown in the prices for stationery and desk supplies in the bids which were opened by the Quartermaster Corps on March 11, as compared with those of September last. There was also an increase in the number of bidders by about fifty per cent.

George von L. Meyer, ex-Secretary of the U.S. Navy, in an article in the Scientific American April 10 denounces as an absurdity the contention that the completion of the Panama Canal doubles the United States fleet. Furthermore, he deplores the failure of the Government to build battle cruisers, and says the time has not come when the submarine can decide a war. The ultimate strength of a fleet, he adds, is the battleship of the first line.

A very interesting course of lectures has been arranged for the Marine Corps Advanced Base School at Philadelphia. Twice a week officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will deliver lectures before the class on subjects relative to advance base work. Among those who will lecture are Capt. H. S. Knapp, Condr. Dudley W. Knox, U.S.N., Col. Eli K. Cole, Col. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., and Major Charles P. Summerall, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon General, U.S.A., has been approached with a proposition by which he is to take charge of the fight against typhus fever in Servia. The offer comes from officials of the Rockefeller Foundation Fund. General Gorgas will probably not accept the position, as it would be necessary for him to resign from the Army to do so.

The Marine Corps has decided to purchase a motor truck to be used for its field artillery. Two types of truck are under consideration by the Secretary of the Navy, and as soon as he selects one it will be turned over to the Marine Corps for work this summer.

The application of Col. Charles H. Grierson, 10th U.S. Cav., for retirement after forty years' service has been approved by the War Department. His retirement will be effective after a leave which will be granted him.

Notice has been sent to the candidates for pay clerks of the U.S. Navy that it will be necessary for them to pass a physical examination and submit evidence that they are citizens of the United States.

The office of the radio officer of the Canal Zone has been removed from Colon to the Darien Radio Station, and all correspondence for that officer should be addressed to the Darien Station.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Rogers Birnie, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., an officer of high attainments and whose professional reputation is international, was retired for age on April 5, 1915. He was born in Maryland April 5, 1851, entered West Point as a cadet in 1868, and was graduated at the head of his class in 1872, being promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 13th Infantry. All the members of his class were assigned to the Infantry or Cavalry. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1874, and was transferred from the 13th Infantry to the Ordnance Department in June, 1878, in which he served to the date of his retirement. During his Infantry service Colonel Birnie served as acting regimental adjutant and quartermaster, and in command for five years of one of the parties of the Wheeler Survey, traveling each year between 2,000 and 3,000 miles on mule back. On the termination of this service Lieutenant Wheeler, in a S.O., expressed his high appreciation of the services of Lieutenant Birnie. Lieutenant Birnie after transfer to the Ordnance Department rendered such distinguished service as not only to commend him to the high approval of his own Service and his official superiors, but to attract the attention and approval of foreign ordnance experts. When he went abroad on a leave in 1880 General Sherman described him in a letter, commanding him to U.S. ministers and consuls abroad, as "an officer of merit and marked intelligence." While in Europe visits were made to ordnance manufacturing establishments and military posts in France, England, Italy and Germany; and to government survey offices in France, England and Italy. An official report of the maneuvers of the French army was submitted to The Adjutant General, and a paper on the subject was contributed to the Journal of the Military Service Institution, Vol. III., No. 9. During Colonel Birnie's service as inspector of ordnance at West Point Foundry, November, 1880-June, 1886, the manufacture of built-up guns was inaugurated and the work done by the foundry under his supervision. His experiments laid the foundations for the practical work of steel, built-up gun construction by the Department, and contributed valuable additions to the theory of gun construction. The first seacoast gun (8-inch) of this description made for the coast defense was completed at this time and place. Professional reports of the work established the method for computing the shrinkages and requisite data for strength of the guns that became standard in the Department (Note 59). The Notes were republished in the Revue d'Artillerie, Paris, and Colonel Birnie received recognition as "one of the best authorities on the mathematical calculations of the strength of guns." Taking a slightly different view from Virgil and the Italian Clavarino, his reasoning converted Hugoniot, and was described in the Proceedings of the British Royal Artillery Institution as "remarkable for its lucidity and clearness." As the expert advisor in the matter of a line carrying projectiles, Colonel Birnie was commended by the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels for his able, efficient and valuable report. As Chief Ordnance Officer, 7th A.C., and of the Division of Cuba, he rendered valuable service during the Spanish-American War. When offered transfer to the Engineers Colonel Birnie declined in a manner which called forth the commendation of Secretary Alger, who said: "I beg to express my appreciation of the manly and soldier-like position you have taken in the matter, evidencing, as it does, a ready willingness to subordinate personal interests to what you conceive to be the well-being of the Army." During his membership of the Board for Testing Rifled Cannon since 1899, and of the Ordnance Board in 1899, and its president, 1900-1902, the Board declared his work at Sandy Hook had been particularly concerned with the development of high explosive shell charges and detonating fuse, and the trials that led to the adoption of the new field material. The boards and special additional duties in which Colonel Birnie has served are too numerous to more than mention, as are his professional papers and his contributions to ordnance notes and ordnance construction notes. He was last on duty on Governors Island, N.Y.

The retirement of Col. Rogers Birnie, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., promotes Lieut. Col. William S. Peirce, April 6, and Major Clarence C. Williams. The re-detail of Major William Phillips to the Ordnance Department promotes Capt. George McD. Weeks, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. V. Packer, 1st Inf., and 2d Lieut. Henry J. Weeks, 23d Inf., effective April 3.

Capt. James B. Dillard, Coast Art. Corps, who is now serving in the Ordnance Department, has been detailed to fill the vacancy in the grade of major in the Ordnance Department. The vacancies in the grade of captain and first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department will not be filled until in June.

The removal of the block in promotion in the Cavalry resulted in the promotion of the following second lieutenants from the dates named: J. T. Kennedy, Dec. 8; H. M. Hickam, Dec. 8; H. M. Groninger, Dec. 10; S. O. Elting, Dec. 14; J. K. Brown, Dec. 27; R. D. Newman, Jan. 15; E. L. Grisell, March 17; and W. H. Garrison, Jr., March 28.

Capt. Frank Tompkins, Cav., is promoted April 5, vice Major John W. Furlong, 13th Cav., who died April 4. Promotions of lieutenants will not be announced until after an examination.

Capt. Charles H. Hilton, Coast Art. Corps, is promoted, vice Major William P. Pence, who died April 7; 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Spaulding is promoted April 8, vice Captain Hilton; 2d Lieut. W. K. Richards is promoted April 8, vice Spaulding.

The sail loft of the Washington Navy Yard was the scene of a brilliant ball on Easter Monday given under the auspices of the Woman's Army and Navy League. Several hundred guests, representing official, residential, Army and Navy society, attended. Mrs. Emerson Liscum, president of the league, assisted by Mrs. Edward W. Eberle, wife of the commandant of the navy yard; Mrs. Garrison, wife of the Secretary of War; Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, received the guests. Mrs. Liscum wore a handsome gown of black lace over white satin. Mrs. Eberle wore a Drecol model of yellow panne velvet, trimmed with a tunic of crystals. Mrs. Garrison wore black satin and lace, and Mrs. Daniels white lace combined with white satin. The room was artistically decorated with flags, ensigns and electric lights. The U.S. Marine Band played for the dancing, and a buffet supper was served at midnight. Among the guests were the Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey, Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Willard Brownson, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles

H. Davis, Miss Betty Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., the Chief of Staff of the Army and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Mills, Col. and Mrs. William C. Barden, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Edward H. Gheen, the Misses Gheen, Mr. Edward R. Eberle, Comdr. Frederick B. Bassett, U.S.N., Capt. and Mrs. John J. Knapp, Mrs. Sheldon Evans, Comdr. and Mrs. Chester Wells, Pay Insp. Samuel McGowan, the Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. George Barnett, the Misses Fitch, Miss Gertrude Greely, Capt. Roy Smith, U.S.N., Miss Marjorie Smith, Capt. Ridley McLean, Miss Nathalie Driggs, Miss Margaret Michie, Comdr. C. T. Jewell, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. James B. Gilmer, Capt. Richard H. Jackson, U.S.N., Lieut. E. J. Allen, U.S.N., Lieut. Leigh Noyes, U.S.N., and Capt. Duncan Elliott, U.S.A.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The engagement of Miss Anita Gray Little, of Portland, Me., to Mr. Curtis Perry Upton, of California, formerly of Orange, N.J., is announced. Miss Little is the sister of Mrs. A. S. Füger, who is wife of Captain Füger, Q.M. Corps.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Erskine, of St. Louis, Mo., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth Violet, to Lieut. Vern Scott Purnell, C.A.C. The bride-elect is a sister of Mrs. T. A. Clark, wife of Lieut. T. A. Clark, C.A.C., who is now stationed in the Philippines. The marriage will take place some time in June.

Mrs. Lois W. Rorebeck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Brown, of Stamford, Conn., was married April 3, 1915, at her parents' house by the Rev. Louis H. Berry to Lieut. John Hamilton Jouett, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. The couple were unattached, and only members of the two families were present. Lieutenant Jouett was one of the best all round athletes at West Point in recent years. He is a member of an old California family and is a descendant of Alexander Hamilton.

Miss Genevieve Walsh, only daughter of Senator and Mrs. Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana, and Paymr. Emmett C. Guder, U.S.N., were married in the apartment of her parents, in the Highlands, Washington, D.C., April 5, 1915, by Mgr. William T. Russell, of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church. Mrs. Sherman Hibbard, of Kansas City, Kas., and Mrs. George Lyon Hoag, of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., classmates of the bride at Vassar College, had the chief places in the bridal train. Mr. J. Pearson Loose, of Philadelphia, was best man. The ushers were Lieuts. Forde A. Todd and William H. Lee, Ensign Richard E. Byrd, Jr., and P.A. Surg. Lewis H. Wheeler, all U.S. Navy.

Announcement has been made in San Francisco of the engagement of Miss Evelyn Hussey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace P. Hussey, to P.A. Paymr. Graham M. Ade, U.S.N., attached to the receiving ship St. Louis. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride's parents on April 21, the invitations being limited to the relatives and life-long friends. Miss Hussey's family is prominent in San Francisco and she has taken a prominent part in society there.

Lieut. John B. Anderson, 6th U.S. Field Art., and Miss Grace Wingo, of El Paso, Texas, were married at Douglas, Ariz., March 27, 1915, in the Episcopal Church of that city. The bride is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Wingo, of El Paso, and with a party of young people has been one of the guests at a house party at Naco, Ariz., of which the groom was one of the hosts. Lieutenant Anderson has been stationed in El Paso district with his battery, but for several months, since the trouble with the Mexicans at that point, has been on duty in Arizona. Lieut. and Mrs. Anderson will go to El Paso the last of the month and spend a few weeks with the parents of the bride, at their home near the garrison.

Lieut. Thomas H. Monroe, 6th U.S. Inf., and Miss Clara Violet Waldner, of San Francisco, were quietly married March 27, 1915, in El Paso, Texas, at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Frederick R. De Funik, Jr., 6th U.S. Inf. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain John A. Randolph, of the regiment. Mrs. Lewis K. Underhill attended the bride as matron of honor and the best man was Lieut. Dennis E. McCunniff. Only a few intimate friends attended the ceremony, but in the evening a wedding supper was tendered the newly married couple by Capt. and Mrs. De Funik at their home in the city. Easter lilies and white carnations were used in the decorations of the house and the table. Lieut. and Mrs. Monroe will make their home in the city, as the groom is stationed in the El Paso district with his regiment on border patrol duty.

Miss Elizabeth Page, daughter of Washington Page, granddaughter of the late Gen. Charles Page, U.S.A., and of the late Gen. George W. Getty, U.S.A., and niece of Col. Robert N. Getty, 27th U.S. Inf., was married April 5 at the Church of the Transfiguration, Twenty-ninth street, New York city, to Mr. Marshall H. Hancock, of New York city.

Mrs. Deborah Halsey Turnbull, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Halsey, U.S.N., was married on April 8, 1915, in Washington, D.C., to Mr. Harlan G. Scott, of Wilmington, Del.

Miss Marjorie Groves Cameron, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Stuart Cameron, of Montclair, N.J., was married to Lieut. James B. Haskell, Coast Art., U.S.A., in Grace church, New York, April 6, 1915, by the Rev. John G. Fawcett, of Middletown, N.Y., and the Rev. Charles L. Slattery, rector of the church. The best man was Lieut. Gooding Packard, Coast Art., U.S.A. The bride's attendant was Miss Frances Stanton Rose, of New York city. Lieut. and Mrs. Haskell will pass the summer at Fort Monroe, where he is stationed.

Mrs. James C. Cresap has issued invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Miss Anna Bithia, and Ensign Ralph Otis Davis, U.S.N., which will take place on Thursday evening, April 22, at eight o'clock, in St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church, Annapolis, Md.

Miss Hortense Hodges, Norfolk, Va., had a luncheon April 3 for Miss Flo Costen Hope, whose engagement to Lieut. John Franklin Swift Norris, U.S.M.C., was announced; a basket of daffodils decorated the table, and small baskets of them were given each guest; the place-cards were miniature cupids and brides. Covers were laid for Misses Hope, Walker, Wool, Foster, Dongan, Cleaton, Dodson, Todd, Welton, Hunt, of Oxford, N.C., Trant, Lash and Belt, of Baltimore.

Miss Margaret Fitler, of Riverton, N.J., and Oliver G. Willits, son of Rear Admiral George S. Willits, U.S.N., retired, were married in Christ Church, Riverton, N.J., April 8, 1915, by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, of New

York. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. N. Meyers Fitler, was attended by Misses Gertrude Showell, Emily Kennedy, Virginia Roberts, Rachel Fitler and Clara Atlee. Mr. Willits was attended by his brother, Mr. Alfred Willits, of New York.

Lieut. Edwin Butcher, 29th U.S. Inf., and Miss Susan A. Downing were married at Jamaica Plain, Mass., April 8, 1915.

A brilliant military wedding took place in White Plains, N.Y., April 7, 1915, when Miss Muriel Stewart Folk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert B. Falk, and Lieut. Philip Loomis Thurber, 3d U.S. Field Art., were married at Grace Episcopal Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Frederick E. Van Kleeck, pastor of Grace Church. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Dorothy M. Falk; Mrs. Thelma Martens and Miss Dorothy Weaver. The flower girls were Elizabeth Christie and Elizabeth Hubbell. The best man was Lieut. Dawson Olmstead, 3d Field Art., U.S.A. The ushers were Lieuts. Francis A. Englehart, Lawrence B. Weeks and Richard B. Paddock, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Lieut. F. Hamilton Ryan, 1st Regiment, Field Art., N.G.N.Y.

RECENT DEATHS.

Major William P. Pence, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., April 7, 1915. He had not been in good health for some time past. Major Pence was born in Indiana Oct. 10, 1869, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1894, when he was promoted in the Army a second lieutenant, 5th Artillery. His first service after graduation was in the Department of California, and subsequent service included duty at West Point as instructor in the Department of Mathematics, at Tampa, Fla., June to August, 1898, and at Porto Rico August to November, 1898. He was later an instructor at the Coast Artillery School, and his last assignment was at Fort Hamilton, N.Y. He was an honor graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1901, and of the Army War College, class of 1911.

Major Gen. Curtis Guild, M.V.M., retired, former Governor and former Ambassador to Russia, died at Boston, Mass., April 5, 1915. Mr. Guild was born in Boston in 1860 and was graduated from Harvard University, with the degree of A.M. in 1881. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he was a brigadier general and inspector general of rifle practice, M.V.M. He was appointed colonel and inspector general of Volunteers and was attached to the 1st Army Corps in May, 1898.

Col. De Lancey Astor Kane, who died at New Rochelle, N.Y., April 4, 1915, was graduated from West Point in the class of 1868, and was assigned to the 1st Cavalry as second lieutenant. He resigned from the Army Dec. 8, 1869. He has been known as the father of American coaching and was prominent in yachting for many years. He is one of the descendants of Bishop Kane, who was one of the first Episcopal Bishops in the United States. He married a daughter of the late Adrian Iselin, who inherited a large share of her father's wealth. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kane have always been largely interested in charitable work in New York city and in Newport, where they had a summer home. He belonged to the Union, Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, Colony, Country and New York Yacht Clubs. He is survived by his widow and one son, De Lancey Iselin Kane.

Major Asa F. Fisk, U.S.V., who died at the age of thirty-seven of blood poison in the Waterbury Hospital, Waterbury, Conn., on March 12, 1915, served many years in the Philippines as captain, U.S. Volunteers, and as major, Philippine Constabulary, in both of which he rendered excellent service and bore a high reputation. "Major Fisk," writes a correspondent, "was a man of versatile talent and after his resignation from the Philippine Service he entered business, and at the time of his death was assistant superintendent and efficiency agent at the works of the Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Company, where the esteem he enjoyed in the community was shown by the perhaps unprecedented attendance of persons of all classes at the funeral ceremonies at the Naugatuck Congregational Church." Major Fisk left a widow and two children, who reside for the present at Naugatuck, Conn. Mrs. Fisk (née Hassler), is a daughter of the late Paymr. Charles W. Hassler, U.S.N., and niece of the late Prof. Simon Newcomb, U.S. Naval Observatory.

Capt. Henry T. Ashmore, 12th Inf., N.G.N.Y., died at his home in New York city Easter Sunday, April 4, 1915, of pneumonia, after a short illness. He was an energetic and capable young officer, and devoted a very large amount of his time to his military work. At the time of his death he devoted three nights a week to studies with the School of the Line and Staff, in addition to performing company duties, and this work on an average took up five nights a week, with a tactical ride on Sunday. Col. C. S. Wadsworth, commanding the 12th, in a regimental order announcing the death of Captain Ashmore says: "For nearly six years he was the successful commander of E Company, 12th Regiment. He served five years in K Company of the 7th Infantry, N.Y., and entered the 12th May 16, 1908, as first lieutenant in H Company. He was commissioned captain, E Company, April 15, 1909. His virile activity and his persevering adherence to his own clear and prompt decision carried his company through many months which would, to one less sanguine, have been absolutely discouraging, but Captain Ashmore has been indomitable, and by his sheer sturdy persistence his company has attained the conspicuous efficiency which it holds to-day. His enthusiasm in the Service made him ever anxious to improve his own abilities, that he might the better serve this regiment. Your commanding officer was able to rely upon him for good performance whenever needed. He gave his best efforts to this command, and finally gave his life in the pursuit of military knowledge and training. May we all emulate his military virtues." Funeral services were held in St. George's Church April 6, the remains receiving full military honors. Company E of the 12th furnished the escort and firing party, and the regimental band the music. Colonel Wadsworth and all the officers of the 12th attended the services, and among many others were Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan and staff, Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer and staff, and Col. Daniel Appleton and staff. The remains were buried in Greenwood. Captain Ashmore leaves a widow.

Mr. George W. Folsom, father of Mrs. Haight, wife of Capt. Charles S. Haight, 5th U.S. Cav., died at Washington, D.C., March 29, 1915.

George Ravenscroft Greenleaf, son of the late Gen. C. R. Greenleaf, U.S.A., and brother of Major H. S.

Greenleaf, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Henry Page, wife of Major Henry Page, U.S.A., died at San José, Cal., April 3, 1915.

Mrs. Thomas S. Mumford, wife of Captain Mumford, U.S.A., retired, died in Baltimore, Md., March 29, 1915, of pneumonia. Captain Mumford was for many years an officer of the 13th Infantry, and while stationed at Camp Douglas, Utah, married Emma Taggart, the daughter of the late Dr. Taggart, at one time an officer on the staff of Gen. U. S. Grant. Mrs. Mumford had been living in Paris for the last seven or eight years, while her daughter, Jane Jarvis Mumford, pursued her art studies. Mrs. Mumford had a large circle of friends throughout the Army and in civil life. "She was," writes a correspondent, "a lovable Christian woman, and her husband has the sympathy of all who know him."

Henry B. Cohen, brother of Lieut. Albert M. Cohen, U.S.N., died from the result of a self-inflicted wound in Philadelphia, Pa., on March 30, 1915.

Mrs. Hollis Le Roy Muller, wife of Captain Muller, Signal Corps, U.S.A., of San Diego, Cal., died suddenly of acute gastritis aboard the Mallory liner Concho on the morning of March 24, 1915, en route from New York to Galveston. The deceased was formerly Miss Bernice Collins, daughter of the late Sidney G. Collins, of Galveston, and a sister of Mrs. Middleton, wife of Lieut. Troy H. Middleton, 7th U.S. Inf. "She was much beloved by a large circle of friends in social Army and Navy circles," writes a correspondent, "and her untimely death came as a great shock to the family and friends." Captain Muller and his wife had been enjoying an extended visit at Atlantic Highlands, N.J., with Captain Muller's parents and were en route to Galveston for a visit before going to California. The funeral, which was private, was held from the Hagerman residence in Galveston. The pallbearers included Dr. J. A. Flatt, Dr. Robert Hale, Lieut. C. T. Richardson, Lieut. Lawrence Churchill and Lieut. E. C. Rose.

Mrs. Aurilia Daspit Harris, widow of Dr. H. H. Harris, and mother of Col. Louis A. La Garde, U.S.A., died in the eighty-sixth year of her age at Washington, D.C., April 8, 1915.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Miss Louise Robinson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is the house guest of Col. and Mrs. Thomas Symons in Washington.

Mrs. Wren, widow of Major William C. Wren, and daughter, Kate, were in San Francisco for a few days on their way home.

Mrs. Robert Henry Lewis returned to the Philippines on the Japanese liner Chigo Maru after spending the winter with Mr. and Mrs. Blocker, of San Antonio.

Mrs. W. A. McCain, wife of Lieutenant McCain, 15th U.S. Cav., has returned from the hospital in El Paso, where she underwent an operation about two weeks ago. She is doing nicely.

A son was born to Ensign Arthur E. Wills, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wills at Washington, D.C., April 4, 1915. The new arrival is supposed to be the first baby born to a member of the class of 1914.

Lieut. Marcellus Thompson, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Thompson have been spending the Easter season with Mrs. Thompson's parents, Col. and Mrs. George Harvey, at the Hotel Vanderbilt, New York city.

Capt. Robert S. Thomas, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., on duty with the New York National Guard, and known as one of the most expert horsemen in the Army, has entered the horse show of the Brooklyn (N.Y.) Riding and Driving Club, to be held April 17.

Gunner Theodore Cramp Wester, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Wester, who had apartments in Baltimore during the winter, have rented Oak Knoll, 23 Merrymount road, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md., where they will remain until October. Mrs. Wester has been spending two weeks in Philadelphia before going to Roland Park.

Among those who have taken boxes for the National Capital Horse Show, which will be held on May 8 to 12 in Washington, are Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., retired, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Henry S. Breckinridge, Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., retired, Col. Robert M. Thompson and Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N.

A huge brown basket containing home-grown violets formed the decorative motif of the table at which Mrs. James Spragg Wilson, wife of Major Wilson, U.S.A., of Fort Wright, Wash., entertained March 17. Their guests were Mrs. Gerhard Luhn, Mrs. Ernest De Lashmutt, Mrs. Maury Nichols, Mrs. H. G. Learned, Mrs. Matthew Saville, Mrs. S. E. Lambert, Mrs. C. E. Grove, Miss Estelle Purington and Mrs. E. M. Boschke.

Mr. John B. Carrington, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of San Antonio, Texas, writes: "While the late Gen. Albert L. Myer lived here as commander of Fort Sam Houston he bought a share of stock in the San Antonio Horse Show Association, just as a matter of public pride. This association is being dissolved, and is fortunate enough to be able to declare a small dividend and return the original money invested in the stock. As secretary of that association I desire to make payment to General Myer's widow and his estate."

Capt. John J. Ryan, Q.M. Corps, Lieuts. S. W. Winfree, 9th Cav., and William W. West, jr., 13th Cav., as auditing council have certified as correct the recent report of Lieut. Arthur E. Wilbourne, 13th Cav., as recorder, announcing the receipts and expenditures of the fund obtained from the Red Cross Bazaar held at Fort Riley, Kas., during the month of December, 1914. Total receipts were \$1,060.23, and a net balance of \$856.96 was turned over to the American National Red Cross on Jan. 18. Among those assisting at the bazaar were: Major Rhodes; Mines, Rhodes, Aultman, Gallup, Degen, Turner, Ryan, Scott, Barry, Rhodes, Magruder, McGehee and Rivers.

The second annual field day of the cadet corps, of the University of Washington, held on March 19 at Seattle, was a great success. The program included a review and various drills and military athletic events. In the evening there was a grand ball at the armory. First Lieut. E. E. McCammon, 3d U.S. Inf., is professor of military science and tactics at this university. The guests included Governor Ernest E. Lister, Gen. F. D. Ward, U.S.A., President Henry Landes, Gen. Maurice Thompson, N.G., Wash.; Col. R. H. Wilson, 14th U.S. Inf.; Col. William M. Inglis, Lieut. Col. J. H. Darlington, Majors F. W. Llewellyn, Howard Hanson, A. H. Hankins, J. E. Carroll and H. J. Moss, N.G., Wash.; Capts. P. L. Miles, 14th U.S. Inf., A. P. S. Hyde, C.A., U.S.A., A. D. Coburn, U.S.A., and Capt. C. B. Blethen, N.G., Wash. The judges included Lieuts. F. C. Endicott, F. B. Kobes, E. B. Gregory, H. Houston and H. C. Ingles, 4th U.S. Inf. The director was Lieut. E. E. McCammon, U.S.A., commandant.

Col. and Mrs. Selden A. Day are recent arrivals at Paso Robles, Hot Springs, Cal.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Berry are guests at the New Willard, Washington.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. John Schouler, U.S.N., of Annapolis, are guests of the Wolcott Hotel in New York city.

Capt. Arthur Williams, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is registered at the New Willard, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Furlong, wife of the late Major John W. Furlong, 13th U.S. Cav., will remain for the present at the Knickerbocker Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark.

Lieut. and Mrs. Earl McFarland, of Fort Totten, Long Island, announce the birth of twins, Mary Ann and James Cole, on April 1, 1915, in New York city.

Brig. Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bingham, of New York, after a trip South are spending the spring in Washington and are registered at the Richmond.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover were hosts at a dance at the Country Club, near Washington, on April 6, for their daughters, the Misses Clover. About 150 guests attended.

Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, wife of Captain Baldwin, U.S.A., and her sister, Miss Judge, were among the Washingtonians in New York for their spring shopping during the past week.

Miss Nathalie Magruder, sister of Ensign Holmes Magruder, U.S.N., has joined her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Magruder, in Washington, D.C., after a month's stay in South Carolina.

Mrs. Albert E. Saxton, wife of Captain Saxton, U.S.A., was a "bridge" hostess in Washington on April 4. Capt. and Mrs. Saxton recently arrived in Washington, D.C., from San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. George Clark, wife of Captain Clark, U.S.A., and Miss Louise Clark entertained at one of the prettiest of the spring teas in Washington on April 6 at their residence, 2136 Le Roy place.

Mrs. Hutchinson I. Cone, wife of Commander Cone, U.S.N., was hostess at "auction" at her apartment at the Belmont, 1831 Belmont road, Washington, on April 8, in honor of Miss Wilkinson.

Representative A. P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, will entertain members of the Reserve Army of the United States at a dinner in the blue room of the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., on April 10.

Mrs. George Barnett, wife of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and her son, Mr. Basil Gordon, are at Atlantic City, N.J., for an indefinite stay, where the latter is recovering from a recent severe illness.

A picture of Mrs. Mahlon Ashford, wife of Captain Ashford, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and small son appears in the Washington Post for Sunday, April 4. Capt. and Mrs. Ashford are stationed at Fort Washington, Md.

The Washington Post for Sunday, April 4, publishes a charming picture of Mrs. Philip Sheridan, wife of Lieutenant Sheridan, U.S.A., and their young son. Lieut. and Mrs. Sheridan are occupying quarters at Fort Myer, Va.

Lieut. Bert B. Taylor, U.S.N., and Mrs. Taylor and their two children, who have been in the Philippines for the last three years, are in New York at the Hotel Astor for a few days, en route to Middlebury, Vt., Lieutenant Taylor's home, where he will await orders from the Navy Department.

Mrs. Horace Elmer, widow of Rear Admiral Elmer, U.S.N., who has been spending the winter at the Ulster Inn, Nineteenth street, Washington, is now visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. A. N. Wood, at their residence, 2143 N street.

A delightful children's party was given at Fort Myer, Va., on Easter Day by Mrs. Edward S. Norton for her granddaughter, Felicia Dorcas Jones, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Clarence N. Jones. The table was attractively decorated with Easter eggs, bunnies and chickens. About twenty children from the post were present.

The last of a series of subscription dances that have been given at the Highlands, Washington, this winter, took place on April 6. The committee in charge were Mrs. Carlos B. Brittain, wife of Commander Brittain, U.S.N.; Mrs. Charles H. T. Lowndes, wife of Medical Inspector Lowndes, U.S.N., and Mrs. Alexander Bentley.

Major John O. Skinner, Med. Corps, U.S.A., received a medal of honor from President Wilson in Washington, D.C., on April 6, in accordance with an act of Congress, for gallantry in action in the assault on the Modoc stronghold in Oregon during the battle of Jan. 17, 1873. The Major succeeded in rescuing a wounded soldier after two other men who had attempted the rescue had been wounded.

Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln, changing station from Fort Winfield Scott to Fort Monroe, Va., where Captain Lincoln will be an instructor in the school, stopped on their way East at Grand Canyon, Ariz., and are spending two weeks in Ames, Iowa, with Captain Lincoln's father, Gen. J. R. Lincoln. Mrs. Lincoln will then spend a month at her home in Delaware before joining Captain Lincoln at Monroe.

Miss Dorothy Wyeth, daughter of Lieut. Col. Marlborough C. Wyeth, U.S.A., has been spending Easter week as the guest of Mrs. Maxwell Wyeth in Philadelphia, Pa., where she attended the wedding of Miss Phoebe Adams and Mr. George Harding on April 5. Mrs. Milo Fox, wife of Lieutenant Fox, U.S.A., and Miss Alma Louise Hodges, daughter of Colonel Hodges, U.S.A., of Washington, also attended the wedding.

The Misses Breckinridge, daughters of Major Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, U.S.A., entertained at a costume dance for their young nieces and nephews, the children of the late Capt. Ethelbert Breckinridge, U.S.A., at Rauscher's, Washington, on Easter Eve. In contrast to the snowstorm without, the ballroom suite at Rauscher's was a scene of unusual beauty, when the heroes and heroines of romance and history danced to the tunes of modern tangos and one-steps. About 200 children were present. Capt. and Mrs. John Hines, of Annapolis, and their three children were among the out of town guests.

A dinner in celebration of the sixth anniversary of the discovery of the North Pole by Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., was given at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, on April 6. The dinner was served at a horseshoe-shaped table banked with flowers, and the United States flag which once floated over the pole was draped over a large relief map of Alaska on one side of the room, while on the other stereopticon slides of the discovery of the pole were shown. The place cards bore the picture of the Arctic ship Roosevelt. The guests were received by Mrs. Peary and Miss Marie Peary. Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester was among the guests.

A daughter was born to Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Harrison, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Flagler, Wash., March 19, 1915.

A daughter, Florence Virginia, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas I. Steere, U.S.A., at Fort Monroe, Va., March 8, 1915.

A daughter, Bernice E., was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Schmidt, U.S.M.C., at the Naval Station, New Orleans, La., March 24, 1915.

Victoriano Huerta, late Mexican dictator, is on his way from Spain to the United States. Official advices received at the State Department from the American Consul at Seville convey this intelligence.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., left Colon April 8 on board the steamship Abangarez for New Orleans, accompanied by Col. John L. Chamberlain and Capt. Gordon Johnston, U.S.A.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., called on the President of Panama at Panama, Canal Zone, April 5. The President's Cabinet was present when Major General Wood was received.

Mrs. Henry D. Coburn, jr., wife of Captain Coburn, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and small daughter, Betty, are the guests of Captain Coburn's parents at 2111 G street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Ensign and Mrs. A. E. Wills, U.S.N., announce the birth of a daughter, Katherine, on April 3, 1915. Ensign Wills graduated from the Naval Academy with the class of 1914 and is attached to the U.S.S. Connecticut.

Mr. Moses K. Goodridge, late ensign, U.S.N., who resigned from the Service in 1912, is now connected with the Standard Oil Company of New York, and will sail from New York for Constantinople on April 26 in the interests of that corporation.

Comdr. W. M. Irwin, U.S.N., Mrs. Irwin and Misses Irwin sailed April 10 from the United States on the steamer Kristianaf Ford for Stockholm, Sweden, on account of the dangerous illness of her sister, Mme. Thibaud, wife of the French Minister.

Mrs. Alfred Boniface Spear, of 133 Remsen street, Brooklyn, N.Y., who has been visiting her son, Capt. J. J. Boniface, 4th U.S. Cav., stationed at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, during the winter, is now located permanently at Alex Young's Hotel, Honolulu.

Mrs. R. H. Tillman left Providence, R.I., the first of the month for San Francisco to meet Captain Tillman on his return from service as Military Attaché at Pekin, stopping en route to visit her sister, Mrs. William W. Hudson, of Indianapolis, and at Chicago to spend a few days with her brother, Mr. E. K. Orr, of that city.

Mrs. Courtland Nixon and child are visiting Mrs. Nixon's parents, Col. and Mrs. L. E. Campbell, at the Hotel Chamberlin, Fort Monroe, Va. Early in April Captain Nixon expects Mrs. Nixon and her parents to join him at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. After a brief visit Col. and Mrs. Campbell will return to their home in Denver, Colo.

Mrs. John P. Finley, wife of Colonel Finley, U.S.A., and Miss Mary Finley are among the guests who returned to New York April 6 with Commodore E. C. Benedict on his steam yacht Oneida. At least 8,000 miles were covered in the Oneida's most recent cruise, making the total number of nautical miles traveled by the yachtsman at least 400,000. The recent trip began Jan. 2, 1915.

Paymr. and Mrs. Ray Spear entertained at a surprise birthday party at their quarters in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., April 2, 1915, in honor of their house guest, Miss Helen Eggleston, of New York. Their guests included, Comdr. and Mrs. Lang, Surg. and Mrs. Shiffert, Miss Emily Beatty, Miss Eggleston, Surg. C. E. Riggs, U.S.N., Civil Engr. Carl A. Bostrom, U.S.N., and Lieut. Louis C. Fagan, U.S.M.C.

The April issue of Technical World contains two articles from the pen of Anna M. Laise Phillips, "Mapping Mountains and Swamps in the Wilderness" and "New World's Record in Deep Sea Diving." The latter is interesting at this time in view of the fact that the same divers will endeavor to raise the F-4. Mrs. Phillips is connected with the publicity department of the Belgian Relief Fund, which is to send the Argosy, the ship of Life and Love, from the children of America to the starving women and children of Belgium.

Major Edward A. Shuttleworth, Inf., U.S.A., was the speaker at the Interchurchmen's Luncheon at the Allyn House, Hartford, Conn., April 7, 1915. The subject chosen was whether or not military instruction and training should be taught in the public schools. Major Shuttleworth pointing out the value of such instruction. He is at present inspector-instructor of the Connecticut National Guard, and will also speak on the militia systems of Australia and Switzerland.

Mrs. Edward Stevens Norton entertained for her little granddaughter, Felicia Dorcas Jones, at an Easter Sunday afternoon tea. Twenty small boys and girls at Fort Myer were her guests. The table was a small corner of Easter bunny land, where a big bunny sat on a bigger egg and drove six small yellow chickens, and bunnies of every size and color guarded candy eggs and chickens. Miss Houston Scott poured cocoa, and the two little daughters of Major and Mrs. Glasgow assisted. Dainty creams like miniature chickens, rabbits and lilies were served. A big basket with a real straw nest held a gift for each child, who could choose blindfold what came under his hand. Nests of gaily colored eggs were hidden in unsuspected nooks, and when the party ended each small guest had found his own with his name on a card in the nest. Felicia Dorcas is the only daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Northrop Jones, who are stationed at Fort Myer this season.

"Shippian Point, Conn., is becoming quite well known among Army people as a most desirable place for an all-the-year-home," writes a correspondent there. "Capt. M. E. Hanna, late U.S.A., has recently bought a large piece of property and is to erect a handsome house. Col. R. H. Patterson, U.S.A., retired, and Capt. Brainard Taylor, U.S.A., both own substantial dwellings, and the latter's many friends are delighted that his recent orders take him to Fort Adams, R.I., as from there both Mrs. Taylor and he can visit Shippian frequently, their house being rented for the season. Mrs. Earl Percy Jessop, who with her two boys makes her home with her father, Colonel Patterson, during Lieutenant Commander Jessop's absence abroad on the Tennessee, has just returned from Annapolis. Miss Middie Patterson has left Shippian for an extended visit South and West, and is at present with Miss Daniel, 230 Oglethorpe avenue, Savannah, Ga. Colonel Patterson has been elected secretary of the Stamford Yacht Club. The club will open their beautiful new building at Shippian Point this spring. All the members are greatly pleased with the new house and its many advantages over the old one, which was burned a year ago. The grounds are being laid out most tastefully, and altogether it is a great addition to the Point."

Lieut. H. P. Milligan, U.S.A., is spending a few days in Los Angeles, Cal., as the guest of the Hotel Clark.

The Independent of April 5 under the title of "A Soldier Diplomat" publishes a fine full-page likeness of Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, U.S.A.

Captain-Lieut. L. N. Moreira, of the Brazilian navy, called on Secretary Daniels at Washington April 8 to say good-bye. Captain-Lieutenant Moreira will leave shortly for Brazil.

Capt. Paul B. Malone, 2d U.S. Inf., who was recently operated on for appendicitis at the Department Hospital, Fort Shafter, H.T., is recuperating at his home, and will probably return to duty before April 15.

"The fact that officers of our regiment will have charge of the Easter Sunday service is worthy of note," said Chaplain John T. Axton, of the 20th Infantry, to a reporter of the El Paso, Texas, Herald, April 3. "The influence upon the enlisted men of having a majority of their officers in church is very great. To have the officers take the interest that is manifest in the church services is a wonderful example for the soldier and indicates the spirit in which the officers of one regiment regard the article of war which enjoins the officers and men to attend divine service. El Paso musicians have assisted us and the services at 9:30 a.m. have proved to be so popular that our problem now is to increase, the size of our tabernacle for there have been crowds standing far outside of the doors on several Sundays."

Sergt. Major James Harrison Mullins, 2d U.S. Inf., and Miss Ethel Myers Clifford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Clifford, were married in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Honolulu, March 24, 1915.

Following is the program for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Military Order, Loyal Legion, United States (1865-1915), at the American Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Thursday, April 15, eight p.m.: Overture, Jubilee, von Weber, U.S. Marine Band; the assembly, the buglers of the U.S. Marine Band; reception of the colors of the order, "To the Colors," buglers of the U.S. Marine Band; "Star-Spangled Banner," U.S. Marine Band and audience, Louis Santemann, leader; prayer, Lieut. James A. Worden, D.D.; march of the Loyal Legion, Sousa, U.S. Marine Band; Battle Hymn of the Republic, U.S. Marine Band and audience; address, Col. Henry S. Huilekoper, commander of the Commandery presiding; intermezzo, Jewels of the Madonna, Wolf-Ferrari, U.S. Marine Band; oration, Brevet Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, U.S.V., commander-in-chief of the Order; Gems of the Nation, Santemann, U.S. Marine Band; Rally Round the Flag, U.S. Marine Band and audience; My Own United States, Edwards, U.S. Marine Band; Auld Lang Syne, U.S. Marine Band and audience; March of the Regiment; "The Fleet Tattoo," the buglers of the U.S. Marine Band; benediction, Rev. Alexander H. Leo. In an address before the M.O.L.L.U.S., its then Commander-in-Chief, Brevet Major Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, 1877-1881, said: "The founders of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, it perhaps may be fairly said, were the first among his countrymen to dedicate a monument to Abraham Lincoln. Other memorials speedily followed in prose and verse, in marble, granite and bronze, and of every other conceivable material and form. The best minds in our country and abroad have vied with each other to give adequate expression to the thoughts and feelings of all good men when they meditate upon Lincoln, upon his character, his words and his deeds, and when they reflect on the amazing contrasts presented by his life and by his death." The total membership of the Military Order on Jan. 31, 1915, was 7,363; viz.: First class original members, 3,547; first class by succession or inheritance from those who served in the Civil War, 2,787; second class, 1,044; third class, seven. There was a net loss of 102 during the quarter, 102 of them being the old soldiers who are fast disappearing from the roster.

Following the recent action of the du Pont Powder Company in granting an increase of twenty per cent. to all workmen on the pay roll at the various plants throughout the country, announcement was made on April 8 by Pierre S. du Pont, the president, of an increase in the shape of a cash bonus to the amount of twenty per cent. to all employees on the salaried list. The first increase affected 15,000 men and meant an additional expenditure of \$2,000,000 a year by the company. The bonus allowed on April 8 will affect about 2,500 persons throughout the country and also in Chile and London, where the company is represented, but the total advance probably will be less than that granted in the first instance.

Among recent visitors to the New York store of the Army and Navy Co-Operative company were: Col. Granger Adams, 5th F.A.; Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Shelton, 29th Inf.; Ensign G. B. Junkin, U.S.N.; Capt. E. S. Sayer, 21st Inf.; Lieut. C. R. Clark, U.S.N.; Lieut. H. C. McLean, 29th Inf.; Capt. C. D. Roberts, 10th Inf.; Capt. W. McK. Lambdin, Q.M. Corps; Lieut. E. H. Bertram, 7th Inf.; Brig. Gen. A. A. Herbach, U.S.A., retired; Capt. A. J. Cooper, C.A.C.; Lieut. W. T. MacMillan, Inf.; Major William Chamberlain, Capt. C. H. Patterson, C.A.C.; Major T. Q. Donaldson, 14th Cav.; Brig. Gen. E. H. Crowder, J.A.G.; Col. Frank Baker, U.S.A., retired; Lieut. Col. M. F. Smith, Commandant Cadets; Capt. B. Taylor, C.A.C.; Major J. C. Nicholls, Ord. Dept.; Ensign M. L. Stoltz, U.S.N.; Lieut. J. S. Sullivan, Inf.; Lieut. R. F. McMillan, C.A.C.; Lieut. C. S. Hoyt, Cav.; Col. L. W. V. Kenyon, 25th Inf.; Gun. G. Sherer, U.S.N.; Col. Lotus Niles, U.S.A., retired; Capt. J. F. Siler, Med. Corps; Lieut. Col. T. W. Moore, 7th Inf.; P.A. Surg. E. C. White, U.S.N.; Capt. Halstead Dorey, 4th Inf.; Mrs. N. R. Usher, wife of Rear Admiral Usher, U.S.N.; Lieut. C. S. McDowell, U.S.N.; Lieut. B. Bruce, U.S.N.; Asst. Civ. Engr. H. F. Bruns, U.S.N.; Brig. Gen. A. C. M. Pennington, U.S.A., retired; Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Freidell, U.S.N.; Capt. R. I. McKenney, C.A.C.; Lieut. F. L. J. Laflamme, U.S.A.; Lieut. Thruston Hughes, Capt. J. P. Hopkins, Lieut. Earl McFarland, C.A.C.; Major A. W. Morse, Med. Corps; Lieut. S. N. Raynor, U.S.M.C.; Capt. J. H. Harris, Med. Corps; Chaplain J. E. Yates, U.S.A.; Med. Insp. E. S. Bogert, U.S.N.; Capt. James A. Wilson, Med. Corps; Lieut. C. B. Hodges, Inf.; Lieut. C. Taylor, U.S.N.; Capt. J. A. Baer, 2d Cav.; Lieut. E. L. Grissell, 10th Cav.; Lieut. S. N. Raynor, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. W. R. Carter, U.S.N.; Capt. J. A. Steger,

C.A.C.; Capt. W. A. Kimball, U.S.A., retired; Capt. N. S. Jarvis, Capt. F. M. Gibson, U.S.A., retired; Capt. J. E. Roller, U.S.A., retired; Lieut. S. A. Bruce, Lieut. A. L. Loustalot, C.A.C.; Major C. Ewen, U.S.A., retired; Lieut. Col. C. C. Hearn, C.A.C.; Asst. Surg. E. C. Taylor, U.S.N.; Ensign F. S. Crave, Surg. R. T. Orvis, Ensign M. L. Stoltz, Act. Civil Engr. H. F. Bruns, U.S.N.; Mr. Pope, son of Col. J. W. Pope, U.S.A.; Major G. F. Jenks, Ord. Dept.; Col. L. W. V. Kenyon, 25th Inf.; Mr. Birmingham, son of Col. H. P. Birmingham, U.S.A.; Comdr. J. P. Morton, Ensign T. G. Berrien, U.S.N., and Lieut. R. B. Paddock, C.A.C.

OUR ANSWER TO ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

The reply of the United States Government to the British blockade Order in Council when broadly interpreted is to the effect that the order is a distinct invasion of the sovereign rights of the neutral nation whose shipping, trade or commerce is interfered with. The reply of the State Department was made public on April 5, and is characterized by a moderation of tone which, however, does not leave in doubt our objection to interference with trade when that interference is outside the pale of international law. The United States note says that the Order in Council of March 15, if carried into effect, would "constitute a practical assertion of unlimited belligerent rights over neutral commerce within the whole European area and a most unqualified denial of the sovereign rights of the nations now at peace." After mentioning the rights already accorded to belligerents in interfering with commerce, such as those of visit and search, capture and condemnation, blockade, etc., the note points out that even with the existence of a blockade and the doctrine of contraband as to unblockaded territory rigidly enforced, "still innocent shipments may be freely transported to and from the United States through neutral countries without being subject to the penalties of contraband traffic or breach of blockade, much less to detention, requisition or confiscation." The British government, it is asserted, have held to this view, and to yield in respect to it now would be "to assume an attitude of unneutrality toward the present enemies of Great Britain."

The note says that the "novel and unprecedented feature of the blockade established by the Order in Council is that it embraces many neutral ports and coasts, bars access to them, and subjects all neutral ships seeking to approach them to the same suspicion that would attach to them were they bound for the ports of the enemies of Great Britain and to unusual risks and penalties." Even if the new forms of maritime warfare make it impossible to hold to the old form of blockade with a cordon of ships in the offing of a port, still it would be easily practicable to accord free admission and exit to all lawful traffic with neutral ports through the blockading cordon. This traffic would include necessarily all outward bound and inward bound traffic from and to the neutral country, except contraband in transit to the enemy. This procedure would not take away from the blockading ships the right of visit and search. Referring to the reason given in the Order of Council that the British government is forced to act as it does as a measure of retaliation upon their enemies, the American note says: "If the course pursued by the present enemies of Great Britain should prove to be in fact tainted by illegality and disregard of the principles of war sanctioned by enlightened nations, it cannot be supposed, that his Majesty's government would wish the same taint to attach to their own actions or would cite such illegal acts as in any sense or degree a justification for similar practices on their part so far as they affect neutral rights."

After commenting with gratification upon the discretion given to prize courts, etc., the note expresses the expectation that the Order in Council will be modified by orders to naval commanders as to "those provisions which if strictly enforced would violate neutral rights and interrupt legitimate trade," and that "American merchantmen to neutral ports situated upon the long line of coast affected by the Order in Council will not be interfered with when it is known that they do not carry goods which are contraband of war, or goods destined to or proceeding from ports within the belligerent territory affected." So great is the area of the high seas covered by the Order in Council that neutral ships must of necessity pass through the blockading cordon in order to reach important neutral ports, "which Great Britain as a belligerent has not the legal right to blockade. The Scandinavian and Danish ports, for example, are open to American trade; they are also free, as far as the actual enforcement of the Order in Council is concerned, to carry on trade with German Baltic ports, although it is an essential element of a blockade that it bears with equal severity upon all neutrals." Our note "expects" that the British government is prepared to make full reparation for violations of neutral rights, and in closing announces the friendly spirit in which the reply is made.

The note of the State Department to the German government on the sinking of the American sailing ship William P. Frye by the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich on Jan. 28, also made public on April 5, does not discuss the rights of neutrals on the high seas which Germany might use as a basis of argument against Great Britain. The note asks for an indemnity of \$228,059.54, for the cost of the vessel, the loss upon the actual freight, the expenses of recording the claim, the personnel property loss of the master of the ship, and damages of \$37,500, "covering loss due to deprivation of use of ship." After going over in detail the items of loss, the note of Secretary Bryan closes thus: "By direction of my Government I have the honor to request that full reparation be made by the German government for the destruction of the William P. Frye by the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich." When asked whether the term "full reparation" included an apology, Mr. Bryan said it referred exclusively to the indemnity. Because the cargo became British-owned en route, no claim for damages was presented by the previous American shippers. The payment of the freight charges asked will depend upon the action of the German prize court which will decide whether the consignment of wheat to a private firm in England made it free from seizure.

The answer indicates the willingness of the German government to pay for the cargo and the vessel if it be established that both were owned by American citizens at the time of their destruction, but the basis for

the payment of such compensation is an old treaty stipulation under which even contraband must be paid for when confiscated. Germany will be willing to pay under this old treaty requirement, but justifies the action of Commander Thierichens, of the Eitel Friedrich, in destroying both cargo and ship. It is contended that he acted in accordance with international law, as laid down in the Declaration of London, and the German prize ordinance, and makes it plain that if it is not proved that the wheat on the William P. Frye had an innocent destination the German government will not admit itself liable for any compensation whatever, according to the general principles of international law.

ARMY ITEMS.

The Army transport Sheridan arrived at Manila, P.I., on April 4 with twenty-one officers and 620 casualties. The Army transport Sherman sailed from San Francisco April 5, en route to Manila, with Lieutenant Colonel Morse, 13th Inf.; Hannay, retired; Captains Lee, 7th, Martin, 8th Cav.; Jamerson, 2d, Gohn, 5th Inf.; Lieutenants Ball, Med. Corps, Martin, 1st Field Art., Stuart, Coast Art. Corps, Barker, 2d, Herron, Hayes, 15th, Nelly, 20th Inf., Chishum, Phil. Scouts. Hawaiian recruits: Engineers, 9; 4th Cavalry, 3; 1st Field Artillery, 26, unassigned, 1; Coast Artillery Corps, unassigned, 2; Infantry, 1st, 370; 2d, 144; 25th, 51; unassigned, white, 2, colored, 9; casualties, post non-commissioned staff, 1, line, 8, one Army nurse, female. Philippine recruits: Engineers, 1; Cavalry, unassigned, 24; Field Artillery, 2d, 1, unassigned, 78; Coast Artillery Corps, unassigned, 37; Infantry, 13th, 1; 15th, 3, unassigned, white, 72, colored, 158. Casuals: Hospital Corps, 13; post non-commissioned staff, 1; Q.M. Corps, 7; Ordnance Department, 1; Engineers, 1, line, 17; two Army nurses, female.

Capt. W. F. Endress, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., will command Company M when it is stationed on the Panama Canal. He is now on the canal and will join it upon the arrival of the company. First Lieut. C. H. Brown is now at Texas City, and will go with the company; so will 1st Lieut. David McCoach, Jr., who is also at Texas City. First Lieut. R. C. Crawford, Corps of Engrs., will go to Panama by way of New York, reporting for duty with the company about May 1.

First Lieut. Marr O'Connor, 14th U.S. Cav., has been dismissed from the Army after trial by G.C.M., the President having approved the sentence. Lieutenant O'Connor is from Michigan and served three years in the ranks in the 6th U.S. Infantry prior to his appointment as second lieutenant, 10th Cavalry, in 1901. He was promoted to first lieutenant in April, 1907.

The first ten of the candidates who passed the successful examination for sergeants, first class, Quartermaster Corps, will take a course at the School of Finance and Accounting, which will be in session at Fort Myer, Va., for six weeks. The course is designed to fit the sergeants for duty as pay clerks. The finance division of the Quartermaster Corps will have charge of the school. The following are the sergeants, first class, Quartermaster Corps, who attend the school: John S. South, Fort Riley, Kas.; Joseph S. Cook, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Ralph D. Horne, Fort Jay, N.Y.; John Wilhart, Washington, D.C.; Milton A. Holmes, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.; Harry B. Richmond, Fort Crook, Neb.; David J. Andrews, Fort Ontario, N.Y.; John P. Tillman, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and Charles J. Falkenthal, recruiting station, Huntington, W.Va.

A special order of worship for Palm Sunday, March 28, was arranged at Fort Bliss, Texas. All the details of the service were handled by the men of Company A, 20th U.S. Inf. They selected the music and arranged for the vocalist, provided the decorations, printed the order of worship and furnished the ushers. The regimental band furnished the music. On Easter Sunday, April 4, the officers of the 20th Infantry arranged all the details of Easter service, thanked Mrs. Goldstein, Mr. Christian and Mr. Knickmeyer for their help in making the musical worship so attractive. The ushers were Lieuts. J. E. Boswell, Hugo D. Schults, W. G. Weaver and C. H. Daniels.

In a fast and brilliant game, the Southern Department United States Army polo team at San Francisco on April 4 defeated San Mateo, Cal., four on the Pan-Pacific Exposition field, 13½ goals to 5. The Army had a handicap of 11 goals.

THE SINKING OF THE FALABA.

The defense of Germany in the case of the British steamship Falaba, in the sinking of which by a German submarine Leon C. Thrasher, an American, lost his life, and also some 119 others of the crew and passengers, was officially made known at Washington April 6 in a statement issued by the German Embassy, consisting of a message received from the Berlin Foreign Office. The statement does not charge specifically that the Falaba was armed or that she offered armed resistance, but that charge in general is given as the reason why the Falaba was sunk before all the passengers had time to get off the ship. Reports of survivors of the Falaba do not indicate that the vessel was armed or that she made any resistance whatever to the German submarine. They charged, however, that the submarine did not give the steamer time to lower boats and that the submarine fired shrapnel at those who did manage to gain some of the boats. The German statement asserts that Thrasher and others had been warned not to enter the war zone, and therefore must be held responsible for any disaster befalling them. The German statement goes on to say: "A report from the submarine has not yet been received. However, according to trustworthy reports, the submarine requested the steamship Falaba to put passengers and crew into lifeboats, whereupon other ships came up. Lately British merchant ships have been provided with guns by the British government and advised to ram or otherwise attack German submarines. This advice has repeatedly been followed in order to win promised rewards. Military necessity consequently forced the submarine to act quickly, which made granting of longer space of time and the saving of lives impossible. The German government regrets sacrifices of human lives, but both British ships and neutral passengers on board such ships were warned urgently and in time not to cross war zone. Responsibility rests, therefore, with the British government, which, contrary to international law, inaugurated commercial war against Germany and, contrary to international law, has caused merchant ships to offer armed resistance."

An official British statement issued April 8 regarding

the sinking of the British steamer Falaba on March 28 says: "It is not true that sufficient time was given to the passengers and the crew of this vessel to escape. The German submarine closed in on the Falaba, ascertained her name, signaled her to stop, and gave those on board five minutes to take to their boats. It would have been nothing less than a miracle if all the passengers and the crew of a good-sized liner had been able to take to her boats within the time allowed. While some of the boats were still on their davits the submarine fired a torpedo at the Falaba at short range. This action made it absolutely certain that there must be great loss of life, and it must have been committed knowingly with the intention of producing that result. The conduct of all on board the Falaba appears to have been excellent. There was no avoidable delay in getting out the boats. It is possibly true, but quite irrelevant, that a trained man-of-war's crew of equal numbers might have managed to escape in similar circumstances with less loss of life. To accuse the Falaba's crew of negligence under the circumstances could not easily be paralleled."

LOSSES IN THE PRESENT WAR.

More than fifty per cent. of the officers in the German army have been killed, wounded or taken prisoners by the Allies up to March 15, it is stated in an official communiqué issued by the French War Office April 6. These figures are based upon information obtained from a number of sources, and are to be taken with due allowance, as we have received no reports direct from German sources. The figures as given by the French War Office show that out of 480 German generals forty-three have been killed and fifty-seven wounded or missing. The total number of officers of all grades in time of peace was 52,805, these including regulars, reserves and Landwehr. Of these 9,925 have been killed and 21,351 are wounded or missing. The losses of German infantry officers alone are placed at 8,604 killed and 18,149 wounded. The losses of officers were 57.9 per cent. of the total commissioned strength. The total Prussian losses, killed, wounded and missing, according to official lists is 1,133,081.

An officers' casualty list for the fortnight ended March 23 shows that the British army since the beginning of the war has had 1,844 officers killed and 3,301 wounded, while 732 have been reported missing. This is a total of 5,877. During the fortnight in question 301 officers were killed and 468 wounded, while twenty-seven were reported missing.

In some organizations the casualties for the fortnight were particularly heavy. The Cameron Highlanders had sixteen officers killed and seventeen wounded; the Gordon Highlanders, nine killed and twenty-three wounded; the Northampton Regiment, eleven killed and ten wounded; the Rifle Brigade, ten killed and fourteen wounded; the Royal Irish Rifles, nine killed and eleven wounded, and the Worcester Regiment, thirteen killed and eleven wounded.

Action was taken by the State and War Departments April 8 on Germany's complaint that the forts at San Juan, Porto Rico, treated the German merchant ship Odenwald unfairly by failing to fire a blind warning shot at the time the Odenwald is alleged to have attempted to leave the port without clearance papers. Mr. Garrison, Secretary of War, has forwarded the complaint to Lieut. Col. William P. Burnham, commanding at San Juan, with the request that a report be made as to the German allegation. Meanwhile the Odenwald is held for alleged violation of American neutrality laws.

THE ARMY.

S.O., APRIL 7, 1915, WAR DEPT.

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of Inspector General's Department are ordered: Col. Jacob G. Galbraith, Cav., Acting Inspector General, from duty as inspector, Philippine Department, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will sail from Manila on Sept. 15, 1915, to San Francisco and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

Col. David C. Shanks, I.G., relieved duty as inspector, Western Department, in time to comply with this order, and will sail from San Francisco Aug. 5, 1915, for Manila for duty as inspector of that department.

Major William O. Johnson, I.G., relieved duty as assistant inspector, Philippine Department and will proceed from Manila Aug. 15, 1915, to San Francisco, and then report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for orders.

Lieut. Col. John B. McDonald, I.G., relieved inspector, Hawaiian Department, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will sail from Honolulu, H.T., Aug. 13, 1915, to Manila.

Major William H. Simons, inspector, Southern Department, to San Francisco to take transport Aug. 5, 1915, for Hawaii.

Major Jacob C. Johnson, I.G., from duty as assistant inspector, Philippine Department, and will sail from Manila Nov. 15, 1915, for San Francisco.

Lieut. Col. Delamere Skerrett, I.G., relieved duty as assistant to inspector, Eastern Department, and will take transport from San Francisco Nov. 5, 1915, for Philippines.

Leave one month granted Major Edward M. Lewis, 19th Inf.

Col. William D. Beach, Cav., upon arrival in United States will report to Commanding General, Western Department, San Francisco, for assignment to duty at Headquarters Department until Sept. 1, 1915, when he will proceed to Columbus Barracks and assume command of that post and recruit depot therat.

Col. Robert C. Van Vliet, Inf., after expiration of present leave will proceed to Fort Slocum and assume command of that post and recruit depot therat on July 1, 1915, relieving Lieut. Col. Grote Hutcheson, Cav.

Par. 40, S.O. 78, April 3, 1915, War D., is amended so that Capt. John S. Fair, 4th Cav., is detailed for service to fill a vacancy in Q.M. Corps, April 9, 1915, vice Capt. Chalmers G. Hall, Q.M.C., relieved April 8, 1915. Captain Hall is assigned to 4th Cavalry, April 9, 1915, and will then join.

Sick leave three months to Capt. Jens Bugge, 13th Inf.

Sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Bernard P. Lamb, 25th Inf.

First Lieut. Robert C. Cotton, 20th Inf., is detailed for service to fill a vacancy in Signal Corps, May 22, 1915, vice 1st Lieut. James G. Taylor, S.C., relieved May 21. Lieutenant Cotton will proceed to Fort Bliss for duty with Field Co. I, Signal Corps.

G.O. 15, MARCH 25, 1915, WAR DEPT.

I. Directs regimental commanders of Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Infantry, battalion commanders of Engineers, and coast defense commanders in case of Coast Artillery companies serving under them will submit, through the department commanders concerned, to the Adjutant General of the Army on June 30 of each year, for the fiscal year ending on that date, a tabulated report showing for each troop, battery, or company of their respective organizations and for each regimental headquarters the statistical data called for under the following headings:

(a) Number of officers present. (b) Number of enlisted

men. (c) Number of serviceable private mounts. (d) Number of serviceable public mounts. (e) Number of expert riflemen. (f) Number of sharpshooters. (g) Number of marksmen. (h) Number of re-enlisted men. (i) Number of men in first year's service. (j) Number of convictions by summary court during year. (k) Number of convictions by special court during year. (l) Number of convictions by general court during year. (m) Number of desertions during year. (n) Number of men discharged under Par. 148½, A.R. (o) Number of men dishonorably discharged. (p) Number of captains, first lieutenants, and second lieutenants, respectively, and of commanding officers of each troop, battery, or company during year, with date of assignment of each officer. (q) Number of battalion or squadron commanders during year, with date of assignment of each commander. (r) Value of property lost by desertion during year. (s) Value of ordnance property issued to replace unserviceable property during year. (t) Value of quartermaster property issued to replace unserviceable property during year. (u) Amount of troop, battery, or company fund on June 30. (v) Total disbursements from that fund during year.

Form No. 531, A.G.O., for rendering the tabulated report, will be furnished from the Adjutant General's Office to the commanding officers concerned.

II. Amends Par. II, G.O. 97, War D., 1910, as amended by Par. II, G.O. 45, War D., 1912, relating to deserters' outer clothing (other than that abandoned by deserters at the several recruit depots) and such other damaged and unserviceable clothing as may be designated by inspectors for issue to prisoners.

G.O. 3, APRIL 1, 1915, EASTERN DEPT.

This order amends Pars. 24 and 45, G.O. 1, these headquarters, Jan. 1, 1915, and adds Pars. 34-A and 98-A are added to G.O. 1. They relate to water and oil in sponging powder chambers and field training.

BULLETIN 9, MARCH 13, 1915, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a digest of opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army for the month of February, 1915, and of certain decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

BULLETIN 10, MARCH 20, 1915, WAR DEPT.

This bulletin publishes the proceedings of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice convened Jan. 14-15, approved by the Secretary of War, which we have previously noted. The national matches will be held at Jacksonville, Fla., commencing Oct. 18. Preliminary team practice can be held Oct. 15 and 16.

BULLETIN 11, MARCH 22, 1915, WAR DEPT.

I. Publishes an extract from Ordnance Pamphlet, No. 1717, March 11, 1912, "Instructions for Assembling the Infantry Equipment, Model of 1910," for the information and guidance of all troops using web cartridge belts having pockets provided with retaining straps.

II. The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. A soldier sentenced to dishonorable discharge, the execution of which has been suspended, is a prisoner within the meaning of the word "prisoners," as used in the first sentence of Par. 938, Army Regulations.

2. The commanders of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks and its branches are authorized to call upon the company commander concerned for a descriptive list, completed to the date of dishonorable discharge, in the case of each dishonorably discharged general prisoner recommended by the barracks authorities for restoration to honorable duty.

3. In addition to the papers required by Par. 938, Army Regulations, to be forwarded with general prisoners, a descriptive list, completed to date of dishonorable discharge, will accompany each general prisoner convicted of purely military offenses who is transferred to the United States from the Philippine or Hawaiian Departments, China, the Canal Zone, Alaska, or from any other place outside of the continental limits of the United States.

III. The publication "Military Field Note Book (Guild and Cotton), 1914"—approximate cost, seventy-five cents; sweat-proof cover, ten cents extra—is added to the list of private publications announced in Bulletin 3, War D., 1915, for issue or sale to the Organized Militia and for sale to educational institutions, but not for issue to organizations of the Army.

BULLETIN 9, APRIL 1, 1915, EASTERN DEPT.

I. Department rifle and pistol competitions for the year 1915 will be held only in the Philippine Department. Indt. The A.G.O., March 9, 1915, 2244652-H.

II. A.R. 329, which provides, in part, that extra compensation may be paid to enlisted men from company funds at the rate of twenty-five cents per day for one private detailed as cook for a machine-gun platoon or regimental detachment, has been construed by the War Department as authorizing this compensation to be paid to two privates detailed as cooks when the machine-gun company (machine-gun platoon) and the mounted orderly section (regimental detachment) of a headquarters company, are united for mess purposes.

III. Surplus kits as prescribed in Par. 2, G.O. 3, War D., 1915, pertain to Equipment "B" (Par. 1, G.O. 85, War D., 1914), and are "for the use of troops in mobilization, concentration, instruction and maneuver camps." Soldiers of the Hospital Corps who may be ordered in small parties to duty at these camps will, upon arrival, be assigned to tactical organizations or detachments of the Medical Department and provided with surplus kit bags under the provision of Par. 4, G.O. 3, War D., 1915. Until they reach their destination surplus kits may be carried as personal baggage in any manner that the soldier may select. Indt. The A.G.O., March 17, 1915, 2262139.

IV. Changes in the Engineer, Infantry, Cavalry, and Coast Artillery Unit Accountability Equipment Manuals, soon to be issued by the War Department, provide that a standard combination flag kit shall replace the standard flag kit and semaphore flag kit, and that an Infantry combination flag kit shall replace the Infantry flag kit and semaphore flag kit. Any flag cases rendered surplus by these changes will be invoiced and delivered to the local Signal Corps supply officer for future replacement of equipment.

Changes similar in character to those referred to above in the several mobile Artillery Unit Accountability Equipment Manuals will be included in the revision of those manuals now being made. Letter, The A.G.O., March 11, 1915, 2242586.

Requisitions submitted to bring the equipment of the various types of combination flag kits in the hands of organizations up to that prescribed by the revised unit accountability equipment manuals now being printed, and to comply with changes in unit accountability equipment manuals now in press, will be made to include only the component parts required to complete this equipment, as outlined in the notes following tables of Signal Corps equipment embodied in those manuals. This is necessary in order to avoid requisitions being submitted for complete combination flag kits when but a few of the component parts are required. Letter, The A.G.O., March 26, 1915, 2242586.

V. Announces that an examination will be held in all coast defenses of this department on May 1, 1915, for the purpose of selecting enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps for the radio operators' course at the Coast Artillery School. Letter, The A.G.O., March 25, 1915, 2271267.

VII. Until further instructions from the War Department, no more of the 1913 model saber scabbards and chain attachments therefor, will be sold to officers by the Ordnance Department. Authority War Department, March 24, 1915.

BULLETIN 9, APRIL 1, 1915, EASTERN DEPT.

I.—Department rifle and pistol competitions for the year 1915 will be held only in the Philippine Department. Indt. The A.G.O., March 9, 1915, 2244652-H.

II.—A.R. 329, which provides, in part, that extra compensation may be paid to enlisted men from company funds at the rate of twenty-five cents per day for one private detailed as cook for a machine-gun platoon or regimental detachment, has been construed by the War Department as authorizing this compensation to be paid to two privates detailed as cooks when the

machine-gun company (machine-gun platoon) and the mounted orderly section (regimental detachment) of a headquarters company, are united for mess purposes.

III.—Surplus kits as prescribed in Par. 2, G.O. 3, War D., 1914, and are "for the use of troops in mobilization, concentration, instruction and maneuver camps." Soldiers of the Hospital Corps who may be ordered in small parties to duty at these camps will, upon arrival, be assigned to tactical organizations or detachments of the Medical Department and provided with surplus kit bags under the provision of Par. 4, G.O. 3, War D., 1915. Until they reach their destination surplus kits may be carried as personal baggage in any manner that the soldier may select. Indt. The A.G.O., March 17, 1915, 2262139.

IV.—Changes in the Engineer, Infantry, Cavalry and Coast Artillery Unit Accountability Equipment Manuals, soon to be issued by the War Department, provide that a standard combination flag kit shall replace the standard flag kit and semaphore flag kit, and that an Infantry combination flag kit shall replace the Infantry flag kit and semaphore flag kit. Any flag cases rendered surplus by these changes will be invoiced and delivered to the local Signal Corps supply officer for future replacement of equipment.

Changes similar in character to those referred to above in the several mobile Artillery Unit Accountability Equipment Manuals will be included in the revision of those manuals now being made. Letter, The A.G.O., March 11, 1915, 2242586.

Requisitions submitted to bring the equipment of the various types of combination flag kits in the hands of organizations up to that prescribed by the revised unit accountability equipment manuals now being printed, and to comply with changes in unit accountability equipment manuals now in press, will be made to include only the component parts required to complete this equipment, as outlined in the notes following tables of Signal Corps equipment embodied in those manuals. This is necessary in order to avoid requisitions being submitted for complete combination flag kits when but a few of the component parts are required. Letter, The A.G.O., March 26, 1915, 2242586.

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VII.—Until further instructions from the War Department, no more of the 1913 model saber scabbards and chain attachments therefor, will be sold to officers by the Ordnance Department. Authority War Department, March 24, 1915.

UNIFORM REGULATIONS.

CHANGES NO. 10, MARCH 24, 1915, WAR DEPT.

Par. 77 and Tables of Occasions, Uniform Regulations (revised edition, 1914), are changed as follows:

77. (Changed by C.U.R. No. 8, War D., 1915.) Change sections (a) and (c) to read as follows:

(a) Blue denim.—The blue denim hat will be worn with the fatigue uniform by enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Q.M. Corps, field companies of the Signal Corps when on duty on cable ships, and the Aviation Section, Signal Corps.

(c) Service.—The service hat will be worn with the service uniform for field duty and target practice; also with the cotton service uniform by all troops in the United States when stationed south of parallel 35° north latitude, and by all troops in the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Canal Zone. It will also be worn with the fatigue uniform and with stable frocks, except by enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps and the Aviation Section, Signal Corps. It may be worn in garrison with the service uniform when waterproof coats, overcoats, slickers, or ponchos are worn, or when authorized by the post commander on account of exceptional or severe climatic conditions, when the wearing of caps would endanger the health of his command. (C.U.R. No. 10, March 24, 1915.)

TABLES OF OCCASIONS.—On page 65, in column "By what enlisted men worn," the following changes are made:

(1) Change the entry connected with occasion 2 to read as follows: "Enlisted men of the Coast Artillery and of the Aviation Section, Signal Corps."

(2) Change the entry connected with occasion 3 to read as follows: "All enlisted men of the Q.M. Corps whose classification calls for mechanical or manual labor, and enlisted men of the Aviation Section, Signal Corps." (C.U.R. No. 10, March 24, 1915.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

TASKER H. BLISS,
Brigadier General, Acting Chief of Staff.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. Chalmers G. Hall, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps, April 25, 1915, and is assigned to the 4th Cavalry, April 26, and will then join regiment. (April 3, War D.)

Leave one month, about March 31, to Col. Hamilton S. Wallace, Q.M.C., department Q.M. (March 30, Western D.)

The leave granted Major Salmon F. Dutton, Q.M.C., on account of sickness, is extended two months. (April 5, War D.)

Capt. John S. Chambers, Q.M.C., to Brownsville, Texas, not later than April 4, 1915, for assignment to temporary duty as Q.M. (April 2, War D.)

Capt. George W. Winterburn, Q.M.C., to Chicago, Ill., for duty pertaining to the establishment of joint camps of instruction at Sparta, Wis. (April 2, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M.C., to Troy, Ohio, about April 10, on business pertaining to the inspection of trailers during the course of their construction, and for the purpose of witnessing the demonstration of the trailers in actual service. (April 3, War D.)

Leave two months, about June 16, 1915, to Capt. Lambert W. Jordan, Jr., Q.M.C. (April 3, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Frederick Henneke, Q.M.C., Galveston, Texas, to the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, for duty. (April 3, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Patrick J. O'Brien, Q.M.C., Fort Howard, Md., will be sent to Fort Caswell, N.C., for duty as clerk, relieving Sergt. 1st Class William B. Smith, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Cristobal, Canal Zone, for duty. (April 2, War D.)

Sergt. Joseph Birnbaum, Q.M.C., Fort Missoula, Mont., will be sent to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (April 2, War D.)

Sergt. Angus G. Walden, Q.M.C., Fort Williams, Maine, to the Atlantic Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty. (April 2, War D.)

Pay Clerk Robert G. Nunan, Q.M.C., now on temporary duty at Douglas, Ariz., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty in office of the department Q.M. (April 1, War D.)

Pay Clerk Arthur A. Padmore, Q.M.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kas., and will proceed to Fort Screven, Ga., for duty. (April 5, War D.)

The following Q.M. sergeants, Q.M. Corps, upon completion of their tours of duty in Alaska, will be sent to Seattle, Wash., for instructions: Hugo Winter, Fort Davis, Alaska; Otto Koenig, Fort St. Michael, Alaska, and Charles B. Wickins, Fort Gibbon, Alaska. (April 5, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class James L. Houston, Q.M.C. (appointed April 2, 1915, from Q.M. sergeant, 10th Infantry), now at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, will be sent to Cristobal, Canal Zone, for duty as clerk. (April 6, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John Cenic, Q.M.C., upon arrival at Fort Jay, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty. (April 6, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Richard Tandler, Q.M.C., now at Fort Jay, N.Y., to duty at that post. (April 6, War D.)

The following sergeants first class, Q.M. Corps (appointed April 5, 1915), will be sent to Fort Myer, Va., in time to report on or before April 17, 1915, to receive instructions in the duties of the Q.M. Corps of the Army: John S. South, Fort Riley, Kas.; Joseph S. Cook, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Ralph D. Horn, Fort Jay, N.Y.; John Wilhart, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Milton A. Holmes, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.; Harry B. Richmond, Fort Crook, Neb.; David J. Andrews, Fort Ontario, N.Y.; John P. Tillman, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Charles J. Falkenthal, recruiting station, Prichard Building, Huntington, W.Va., and Abram D. Cohen, Fort Bliss, Texas. (April 6, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. George Thompson, Q.M.C., now in San Fran-

cisco, to Galveston, Texas, for duty. (April 7, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Thomas F. Lorenz, Q.M.C. (appointed April 1, 1915, from first sergeant, 12th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., to Fort Washington, Md., for duty. (April 7, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Elmer Hostetter, Q.M.C., Fort Hunt, Va., upon arrival of Q.M. Sergt. Thomas F. Lorenz, Q.M.C., at Fort Washington, Md., will be sent to Fort Apache, Ariz., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Willard L. McClinton, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort Davis, Alaska, for duty. (April 7, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Leave one month to Capt. Ernest G. Bingham, M.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (March 24, Western D.)

Capt. John B. H. Waring, M.C., to Texas City, Texas, for temporary duty. (April 3, War D.)

First Lieut. William E. Hall, M.C., from duty at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, to Texas City, Texas, for duty. (April 3, War D.)

So much of Par. 51, S.O. 164, July 15, 1914, War D., as relates to Capt. Thomas C. Austin, M.C., is revoked. Captain Austin will, upon expiration of present leave, proceed to Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty. (April 3, War D.)

Capt. Robert M. Culter, M.C., after arrival in United States and upon the expiration of such leave as has been or may be granted, will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., for temporary duty. (March 31, War D.)

Capt. Charles W. Hauckampf, M.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at the Army Building, New York city, during the temporary absence of Major Albert E. Truby, M.C. (April 5, War D.)

Major Harry L. Gilchrist, M.C., from duty in the Division of Militia Affairs, Sept. 1, 1915, to Fort Grant, Canal Zone, and take station for duty with the Coast Defense Unit in the Canal Zone. (April 1, War D.)

Major Louis T. Hess, M.C., from his present duties, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will repair to Washington at proper time and report Aug. 20, 1915, to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, for duty. (April 1, War D.)

Capt. Adam E. Schlanser, M.C., from duty in the Hawaiian Department, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and upon arrival at Honolulu of the transport to sail from Manila about June 15, 1915, will proceed to San Francisco. (March 31, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Merritt W. Ireland, M.C., from duty in the Philippine Department, about July 15, 1915, to the United States and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General for further orders. (March 31, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Leave three months to 1st Lieut. Thomas B. McCown, M.R.C., Cav., camp at San Diego, Cal. (March 22, Western D.)

First Lieut. Thomas B. V. Keene, M.R.C., upon his relief from duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to his home and relieved from active duty. (April 2, War D.)

Leave two months and ten days to 1st Lieut. Thomas B. V. Keene, M.R.C., upon his arrival at his home. (April 2, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles W. Sale, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty and will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to accompany recruits to Texas City, Texas, and upon arrival at that place will report in person to the commanding general, 2d Division, for duty. (April 3, War D.)

First Lieut. Stanley S. Warren, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty and will proceed to Texas City, Texas, for duty. (April 3, War D.)

First Lieuts. Seaton Norman and Clifford T. Sappington, M.R.C., are ordered to active duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty to accompany recruits to Texas City, Texas, and will report in person to the commanding general, 2d Division, for assignment to duty. (April 3, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of medical officers are ordered: First Lieut. Harrison W. Stuckey, M.R.C., after arrival in United States and upon the expiration of such leave as has been or may be granted him, will proceed to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for duty. First Lieut. Edwin B. Maynard, M.R.C., after arrival in United States and upon the expiration of such leave as has been or may be granted him, will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Thomas B. V. Keene, M.R.C. (March 31, War D.)

First Lieut. Ralph W. Newton, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Missoula, Mont., and will accompany troops to be sent from that post to Fort George Wright, Wash., and upon arrival at latter post will report to C.O. thereof for duty. (April 3, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Leave until April 29, 1915, to Acting Dental Surg. Charles C. Mann. (April 1, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. William Q. Fancher, H.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., having relinquished unexpired portion of furlough, will be sent to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to relieve Sergt. George W. Wagner, H.C., who will be sent to Texas City, Texas, for duty. (April 3, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Ernest F. O'Banion, H.C., Fort Niagara, N.Y., to Manila on the transport to leave June 5, 1915, for duty. (April 3, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John Duignan, H.C., Texas City, Texas, to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty. (April 2, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Charles T. Loebenstein, H.C., Fort Screven, Ga., to Panama for duty in the Canal Zone. (April 2, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John J. Jones, H.C., is placed upon the retired list at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., and will repair to his home. (April 6, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN, C.E.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Capt. Theodore H. Dillon from duty and station at Portland, Ore., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to Canal Zone and take station on or before May 1, 1915. First Lieut. Earl J. Atkisson from duty at Engineer School and from station at Washington Barracks, D.C., upon the expiration of the leave heretofore granted him, and will then proceed to the Canal Zone for duty. (April 1, War D.)

Capt. William L. Guthrie, C.E., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed for the purpose of making a preliminary examination and report for a waterway to connect the Tennessee River with the Tombigbee River, in the state of Mississippi, by way of Big Bear Creek or other practicable route, with a separate report on the improvement of the Tombigbee River from Demopolis, Ala., to Columbus, Miss., with a view to securing continuous navigation by means of locks and dams, vice Capt. Ralph T. Ward, C.E. (March 25, C.E.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

The retirement of Col. Rogers Birnie, O.D., from active service on April 5, 1915, is announced. Colonel Birnie will proceed to his home. (April 5, War D.)

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. Alfred H. Hobley, O.D., June 1, 1915. Lieutenant Hobley will sail for Hawaii Aug. 5, 1915, instead of July 5, 1915, as heretofore ordered. (April 3, War D.)

Sergt. of Ord. William Hyer is placed upon the retired list at Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., and will repair to his home. (April 6, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Lieut. Karl Truesdell, S.C., is relieved from detail in that corps, May 11, 1915. (March 31, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Richard A. Kreis, S.C., upon arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal., from Manila, P.I., will be sent to Fort Mason, Cal., for duty. (April 1, War D.)

So much of Par. 18, S.O. 68, War D., March 23, 1915, as relates to Master Signal Electr. Willard S. Kelly, is revoked. (April 3, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. William T. Peyton, Fort Bliss, Texas, to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (April 2, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. F. S. FOLTZ.

Capt. Charles O. Thomas, jr., 1st Cav., is detailed as Q.M. of the camp of Regular troops for the military instruction of

students of educational institutions to be in operation on the military reservation of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., from June 25 to Aug. 1, 1915. (March 26, Western D.)

Col. Frederick S. Foltz, 1st Cav., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (March 25, Western D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. D. BEACH.

COL. J. H. SANDS, ATTACHED.

Capt. John S. Fair, 4th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, April 26, 1915, vice Capt. Chalmers G. Hall, Q.M.C., relieved from detail in that corps, April 25. Captain Hall is assigned to the 4th Cavalry, April 26, 1915, and will then join regiment. Captain Fair will report in person on April 26 to the commanding general, Hawaiian Department, for duty. (April 3, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

Sick leave two months is granted Capt. Elvin R. Heiberg, 6th Cav. (April 3, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.

Capt. Paul T. Hayne, jr., 12th Cav., from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, May 11, 1915, and upon the expiration of the leave granted will join the troop to which assigned by C.O., 12th Cavalry. (April 7, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Capt. Charles B. Drake, 14th Cav., detailed in the Q.M. Corps, April 10, 1915, will proceed at the proper time to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. (April 3, War D.)

First Sergt. Harley Philhower, Troop K, 14th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McIntosh, Texas, and will repair to his home. (April 6, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. H. MORGAN.

COL. F. O. JOHNSON, ATTACHED.

The name of Major Charles D. Rhodes, 15th Cav., is placed on the list of detached officers, April 6, 1915, vice Major George T. Langhorne, Cav., whose name is removed therefrom, April 5, 1915. Major Langhorne is assigned to the 15th Cavalry, April 6, 1915, and he will join that regiment. (April 5, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Major George T. Langhorne, Cav., is removed from list of detached officers and is assigned to the 15th Cavalry, April 6, 1915, and will join regiment. (April 5, War D.)

Capt. Douglas H. Jacobs, Cav., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (April 1, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

First Lieut. John N. Greely, 4th Field Art., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, May 12, vice 1st Lieut. Karl Truesdell, S.C., relieved May 11, 1915. (March 31, War D.)

First Lieut. John N. Greely, 4th Field Art., detailed in the Signal Corps, to take effect May 12, 1915, will repair to Washington about that date for duty. (April 5, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

First Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., from further duty as aid to Major Gen. Arthur Murray, to enable him to comply with Par. 14, S.O. 64, War D., March 18, 1915. (March 30, Western D.)

Leave one month, about March 29, to Capt. John M. Page, C.A.C., Fort Rosecrans, Cal. (March 25, Western D.)

Leave one month, about April 1, to 2d Lieut. George I. Thatcher, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash. (March 25, Western D.)

Second Lieut. Delmar S. Lenzner, C.A.C., from assignment to the 93d Co. and placed on the unassigned list. (April 2, War D.)

Capt. David Y. Beckham, C.A.C., from assignment to the 155th Co. and placed on the unassigned list about April 20, 1915. He will then report to the C.O., Coast Defenses of Southern New York, for duty on his staff. (April 2, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, upon his relief from his present duties, to Major Marcellus G. Spinks, C.A.C. (April 6, War D.)

First Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C., from assignment to the 124th Co., C.A.C., placed on the unassigned list and is detailed as inspector-instructor, Coast Artillery, Military of Maine, to Augusta, Maine, and take station. (April 6, War D.)

The name of Capt. William H. Wilson, C.A.C., is placed on the list of detached officers, April 20, and the name of Capt. Henry M. Merriam, C.A.C., is removed therefrom, April 19, 1915. Captain Merriam is relieved from duty with Militia of Maine, and is assigned to the 155th Co., C.A.C., April 20, 1915, and will join that company. (April 6, War D.)

Sergt. Henry F. Geist, 113th Co., C.A.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Hancock, N.J., and will repair to his home. (April 5, War D.)

Fireman Roscoe C. Broadrick, C.A.C. (appointed April 1, 1915, from private, 33d Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Columbia, Wash., will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., in time to report to the C.O., who will send him to Manila, P.I., on the transport scheduled to leave May 5, 1915, for duty in the Coast Defenses of Manila Bay. (April 5, War D.)

The following firemen, Coast Artillery Corps (appointed April 1, 1915, from the company of the Coast Artillery Corps, indicated), will be sent to the stations designated for duty: Louis Delamater (from private, 49th Co.), Fort Williams, Maine, to the Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay; Brainerd O. Scoggins (from private, 89th Co.), Fort Williams, Maine, to the Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound; Andrew J. McLarney (from private, 1st Co.), Fort McKinley, Maine, to the Coast Defenses of Eastern New York; Frank E. Ural (from private, 168th Co.), Fort Monroe, Va., to the Coast Defenses of New Orleans; Edward Gerkin (from private, 79th Co.), Fort Caswell, N.C., to the Coast Defenses of the Cape Fear; James R. McIntire (from private, 120th Co.), Fort Strong, Mass., to the Coast Defenses of the Potomac. (April 5, War D.)

Engr. Isaac Neal, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Oahu, will be sent on first available transport to San Francisco for duty. (April 7, War D.)

Engr. Charles M. Bassett, C.A.C., San Francisco, will sail on the first available transport to Oahu for duty. (April 7, War D.)

So much of Par. 29, S.O. 29, Feb. 4, 1915, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. Robert Arthur, C.A.C., to report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Eastern New York, is amended so as to direct Lieutenant Arthur, upon his relief from duty at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., to report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Boston, for assignment to a company in his command. (April 7, War D.)

First Lieut. John B. Maynard, C.A.C., in addition to his other duties, is detailed as constructing Q.M. at Fort Crockett, Texas, for extensive repairs to roads. (April 7, War D.)

INFANTRY.

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. E. HATCH.

Par. 23, S.O. 24, Jan. 29, 1915, War D., relating to Col. Robert C. Van Vliet, 4th Inf. (now unassigned), is revoked. (April 3, War D.)

Par. 6, S.O. 57, March 10, 1915, War D., is so amended as to direct 1st Lieut. Campbell B. Hodges, 4th Inf., to proceed to Baton Rouge, La., and take station, instead of New Orleans, La. (April 5, War D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. MORTON.

Major William A. Phillips, 5th Inf., is detailed in the Ordnance Department and will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., for duty. (April 3, War D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. ALLAIRE.

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to 1st Lieut. Augustus B. Van Wormer, 8th Inf. (April 3, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Sergt. William H. Stampfer, Co. I, 9th Inf., from further duty with Militia of Georgia, is transferred as sergeant to Co. K, 10th Infantry, and will join after furlough. (April 1, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. MILLER.

Sergt. James H. Shafer, Co. L, 10th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, and will repair to his home. (April 5, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. F. S. FOLTZ.

Capt. Charles O. Thomas, jr., 1st Cav., is detailed as Q.M. of the camp of Regular troops for the military instruction of

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HODGES, JR.

Capt. Benjamin T. Simmons, 17th Inf., is detailed as major of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, May 23, 1915, vice Capt. Howard C. Price, Inf., relieved, May 22. (March 31, War D.)

The name of Capt. Benjamin T. Simmons, 17th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, May 23, 1915, and the name of Capt. Howard C. Price, Inf., is removed therefrom, May 22, 1915. Captain Price is assigned to the 19th Infantry, May 23, 1915, when he will join that regiment. (March 31, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

First Lieut. Olin O. Ellis, 18th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Georgia Military Academy, College Park, Ga., and will proceed to that place for duty. (April 5, War D.)

Leave two months to Capt. Walter E. Gunster, 18th Inf., upon his relief from his present duties. (April 5, War D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HALE.

Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, 20th Inf., from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to join regiment. (April 7, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

Capt. Walter C. Sweeney, 21st Inf., is transferred to the unassigned. Capt. Edmund S. Sayer, Jr., unassigned, 21st Inf., is assigned to Co. L, this regiment. (March 30, 21st Inf.)

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THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 3, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. Abner Pickering and Mr. and Mrs. John Pickering were guests of honor at a reception given Saturday evening by Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Davenport at their home in Piedmont. John Pickering is Auditor of the Philippines and will soon leave for the islands. Mrs. George McD. Weeks has returned from a two weeks' visit in Portland and is at her quarters at the Presidio. Admiral Louis Kempff and his daughter, Miss Cornelia Kempff, have arrived from Santa Barbara for a two weeks' stay. Major Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, at Fort Mason, gave a large reception Monday in honor of Admiral Baron and Baroness Uriu. In the receiving line were Consul General Yasataro Numano and Mrs. Numano, Mrs. C. C. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Conger Pratt, Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray and Capt. and Mrs. John B. Murphy. Their guests included many from the Army and Navy officials and directors of the Exposition, foreign commissioners to the Exposition, state commissioners to the Exposition and others.

Major L. C. Brown and his mother, Mrs. Clay Brown, entertained at luncheon Sunday at Fort Barry. The wardroom officers of the St. Louis were hosts Saturday at a dance aboard the vessel for the Misses Virginia Sullivan, Susette Newton, Anita Flahaven, Theodosia Monson, Dorothy Wall and Mrs. Robert Crooks, Ensigns Marron, Redman, Rosendorf, Chesney and Lieutenant Bell. The wardroom officers of the U.S.S. Oregon gave a dinner-dance Tuesday on board ship. Ensign Howard Bode was host at a supper-dance Wednesday on board the Cheyenne for Ensigns and Mesdames Neilson and Lind, Paymr. and Mrs. Samuel R. White, Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Scott, Mrs. Cummings, Misses Neil Rauch, Elsie Osborne, Dorothy Capwell, Ensigns John H. Newton, Frank Marsh and Howard Benson. Prior to the departure of Col. Robert M. Thompson for New York he entertained at an elaborate dinner in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks at Old Faithful Inn. Among his guests were Dr. and Mrs. James Ward, Mrs. G. W. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Hegemann and Miss Helen Johnson.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, April 6, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. King spent Easter with Mrs. King's parents in southern Ohio. Capt. and Mrs. Mason are out after several weeks in quarantine on account of measles. Dr. Hutter, M.R.C., has arrived from Chicago and is on duty at the post. Lieut. and Mrs. Townes gave a small bridge party Saturday evening. Mrs. Rutherford gave an attractive bridge luncheon to a number of the ladies from the post and city April 5. Mrs. Charles Willcox and Mrs. Craig R. Snyder assisted Mrs. Rutherford. Other guests were Mesdames Mason, Adams, Gunckel, Townes, Meador, Olin, Doyle, Dodd, Thompson, Cullen, Smith, Biegler, Kilbourn, Beery and Montaine. The prizes, a silk parasol, gold scrap-basket and a night lamp, were won by Mrs. Kilbourn, Mrs. Gunckel and Mrs. Snyder.

Capt. and Mrs. McFeeley, of Germantown, Ohio, are spending a few days' leave at the Bachelors' Club in the post. Captain Beery has purchased a new Buick car. Mrs. Rutherford entertained the Post Card Club Tuesday afternoon. Present: Mesdames Gunckel, Snyder, Meador, Adams, Mason, Smith, Doyle, Pinkston, Thompson, Biegler and Dodd.

Mrs. Smith gave an informal tea Thursday for her friend, Mrs. McNeely, visiting here. Mrs. Snyder entertained for Mesdames Smith, Doyle, McNeely and Rutherford Saturday.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, April 6, 1915.

Mrs. Hilden Olin on Thursday entertained Mesdames McFeeley, Doyle, Smith and Adams at luncheon at the Columbus Club. Mrs. McFeeley was guest of honor that afternoon at a tea given by Mrs. Doyle and Mrs. Ira A. Smith. Lieut. and Mrs. Edgar H. Thompson had two tables of bridge in compliment to Mrs. McFeeley Thursday.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Townes gave an auction party Saturday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Snyder, Lieuts. and Mesdames Adams, Randal and Thompson. Mrs. Randal and Captain Snyder held high scores. Mrs. Henry H. Rutherford entertained sixteen at a bridge luncheon Easter Monday. Mrs. Charles Willcox and Mrs. Craig R. Snyder assisted in the dining room. Mrs. Snyder, Mrs. Gunckel and Mrs. Kilbourne won the prizes. Miss Cameron Turner, who is attending Washington College, spent part of her Easter vacation with her uncle and aunt, Dr. and Mrs. George I. Gunckel.

Capt. Henry F. McFeeley and two sons arrived Friday to join Mrs. McFeeley, who is visiting at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Ira A. Smith. Dr. and Mrs. L. W. Beery and Miss Beery, of Canal Winchester, Ohio, were guests over Easter of Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Beery. Lieut. Ira A. Smith left yesterday for Jackson, Mich. The Ladies' Card Club met this afternoon with Mrs. H. H. Rutherford. Prizes were won by Mrs. Biegler, Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Gunckel.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., April 1, 1915.

Mrs. H. W. Baird gave a tea March 16 for Mesdames Everett Collins, E. G. Cullum, H. D. Chamberlin, H. W. Wagner, C. D. Rhodes, C. G. Harvey, D. H. Scott, D. E. Aultman, H. R. Richmond, W. W. West, R. M. Cheney, I. P. Swift, T. J. Dickson, Tyree R. Rivers, N. B. Rehkopf, Marshall Magruder, C. B. McClellan and R. W. Walker. Judge and Mrs. McGee are house guests of their son, Lieut. H. H. McGee. Mrs. William F. Herringshaw arrived March 20 and will occupy rooms in Carr Hall, instead of reopening her quarters in the Cavalry post. Before the informal hop, March 20, Mrs. W. W. Dudley and Lieut. N. G. Finch gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes, Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond and Lieut. and Mrs. I. P. Swift. Mr. J. J. Flemming, of Burlington, Iowa, was house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Harding Polk for a few days.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. George had supper March 21 for Lieut. and Mrs. Harding Polk, Lieuts. J. C. R. Schwenck and E. W. Taubee. A supper was given by Lieut. and Mrs. D. H. Scott for Lieut. and Mrs. Everett Collins, Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Cheney and Lieut. S. W. Scofield, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan gave a dinner March 22 for Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes, Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Lininger, Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Cheney and Lieut. B. T. Merchant. Mrs. N. B. Rehkopf returned March 23 from St. Louis, accompanied by her parents, Col. and Mrs. James B. Erwin.

Mrs. R. M. Cheney gave a bridge-tea for Mesdames Erwin, Rehkopf, Dudley, Polk, Harvey, Foster, Collins, Corey, Swift, Baird, Richmond, Rivers, Cullum, W. F. Scott and Erlenkotter. Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers poured tea. Mrs. D. H. Scott gave a luncheon for Mrs. McGee, sr., March 23; others invited were Mesdames W. W. Dudley, C. D. Rhodes, H. H. McGee and C. B. McClellan. Mrs. J. A. Degen gave a bridge-luncheon Tuesday for Mesdames J. A. Barry, I. P. Swift, J. A. Crane, J. K. Brown and S. Frankenberger. Miss Clarisse Ryan, Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieuts. J. C. R. Schwenck and Herman Kobbé were dinner guests of Miss Virginia Rockwell, Junction City, on March 23.

The Bridge Club met March 24 with Mrs. J. T. Kennedy. High scores were made by Mesdames V. S. Foster, J. K. Brown, F. G. Turner and S. Frankenberger. Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Mills, Miss Clarisse Ryan, Lieutenants Raynor, Schwenck, Winfree, Stewart, Engel, Kobbé and Adair were guests from the post at a jolly "line" party and supper given by Miss Marguerite Marshall, in Junction City, March 24. Mrs. Joseph Garrard arrived March 25 to be the house guest of her daughter, Mrs. V. S. Foster. One of the prettiest affairs of the winter was the "pink" bridge-tea given March 25 for Mrs. Erwin. The prizes were won by Mesdames R. M. Cheney, V. S. Foster, W. W. Dudley and C. B. McClellan. Mrs. I. P. Swift and Mrs. R. M. Cheney served. Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. West had Lieut. and Mrs. Hayden W.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Wagner and Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Crane as dinner guests March 25. After the skating and bowling in the gymnasium Thursday evening Lieutenant Kobbé entertained a party at the club. Thursday evening was also ladies' night at the club.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Lininger left March 26 for a short trip to Kansas City. Capt. G. W. Kirkpatrick, 15th Cav., arrived March 26 to join the 1915 field officers' class, and was the house guest for a few days of Lieut. G. S. Patton, Jr. Vtn. and Mrs. Joseph R. Jefferis has taken quarters 22 B. in the Cavalry post. Veterinarian Jefferis is attached to the M.S.S. Mrs. D. E. Aultman gave a tea March 26 in honor of Mrs. J. B. Erwin. Mrs. W. W. Dudley poured and was assisted by Edith Aultman and two school friends, Ann Marshall and Jeanne Thompson, of Junction City. The guests included Mesdames Rehkopf, Wilbourn, Collins, Raymond, Barry, Cheney, Brown, Cullum, Erlenkotter, Dudley, Harvey, Kennedy, Magruder, McGee, D. H. Scott, W. J. Scott, McClellan, Swift, Walker, Dickson and Lininger. A most original dinner was given by Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Brown March 26. Individual tables were artistically decorated and after dinner bridge and hearts were played. Among the guests were Lieuts. and Mesdames Foster, Frankenberger, Kennedy, Crane, Barry, Magruder, West, Mills, Mrs. W. W. Dudley, Mrs. J. B. W. Corey, Col. and Mrs. J. B. Erwin, Capt. and Mrs. N. B. Rehkopf, Mrs. Joseph Garrard, Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieutenants Finch, Schwenck, Lonergan, Adair and Winfree.

Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers gave a tea in honor of Col. and Mrs. J. B. Erwin March 27. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Rehkopf, Major and Mrs. Rhodes, Lieuts. and Mesdames Swift, Cheney, Cullum, George, Chamberlin, West, Mrs. D. E. Aultman, Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Richmond, Major Glasgow, Major H. P. Howard, Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieuts. B. T. Merchant and S. W. Winfree. Among dinners before the hop Saturday evening was one by Capt. and Mrs. N. B. Rehkopf in honor of Col. and Mrs. J. B. Erwin and for Major and Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Rivers, Lieuts. and Mesdames Cullum, West, Baird, Cheney, George, Scott, Polk, Chamberlin, Wilbourn, Mesdames Dickson, Corey, Turner, Weaver, Capt. and Mrs. R. W. Walker, Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieuts. S. W. Winfree, H. R. Adair and Emil Engel. Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall Magruder had Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Brown and Capt. and Mrs. C. G. Harvey as dinner guests Saturday; Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Richmond, Lieut. and Mrs. I. P. Swift, Judge and Mrs. McGee were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. H. H. McGee; Capt. and Mrs. Frankenberger, Mrs. Rivers and Lieut. S. W. Scofield were guests of Mrs. W. W. Dudley and Lieut. N. G. Finch for dinner.

Mrs. W. W. Dudley gave a delightful tea for Judge and Mrs. McGee March 28, inviting Lieut. and Mrs. H. H. McGee, Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes, Lieut. and Mrs. D. H. Scott, Mrs. C. B. McClellan, Mrs. J. B. W. Corey and Lieut. N. G. Finch. Mrs. Corey poured, Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. West gave a supper Sunday for Lieuts. and Mesdames Magruder, George and Kennedy; Lieut. and Mrs. I. P. Swift gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Richmond, Capt. and Mrs. Rehkopf, Mrs. Rivers and Major Glasgow. Col. and Mrs. James B. Erwin, house guests of Capt. and Mrs. N. B. Rehkopf, left for their station in St. Louis March 28.

The first program of the graduation exercises of the non-commissioned officers' class of the M.S.S. took place in the M.S.S. riding hall March 30. The first event was an exhibition of mounted swordsmanship, Lieut. G. S. Patton, instructor; the second event was attacking dummies; third event, a mounted combat; fourth, exhibition, dismounted, of proficiency in point and saber fencing; the finals of the competitions to be for the cups presented by the instructor in fencing. The competition in the saber fencing was won by Sgt. Ernest S. Washington, Troop G, 10th Cav., while the cup presented for point fencing was given to Sgt. Alvin H. Moore, Troop F, 12th Cav. This class has the distinction of being the first class of non-commissioned officers to receive diplomas from the Mounted Service School, making them fully competent to impart instruction to the enlisted personnel of the Mounted Service in equitation, including horse training and in swordsmanship, mounted and dismounted, which will be particularly valuable to regimental commanders as assistants to commissioned graduates of the Mounted Service School for training recruits and remounts in these important subjects, and in standardizing such instruction throughout the Mounted Service. On March 31 in the M.S.S. riding hall was given the following program: (a) The class on Cavalry remounts purchased for Troop I, 13th Cavalry, in the fall of 1914 and trained by the non-commissioned officers' class, M.S.S. (b) The class on school (trained) horses. (c) An exhibition of jumping. (d) Presentation of diplomas by the commandant. The 1914-15 class for non-commissioned officers of the Mounted Service School consists of 1st Sgt. L. D. Darragh, Troop I, 13th Cav.; Sgt. John Mackay, Troop F, 1st Cav.; Sgt. B. D. Slattery, Troop L, 2d Cav.; Sgt. J. T. Bessig, Troop H, 3d Cav.; Sgt. W. Wendell, Troop L, 6th Cav.; Sgt. E. S. Washington, Troop G, 10th Cav.; Sgt. M. L. Margulies, Troop E, 11th Cav.; Sgt. R. Baer, Troop I, 14th Cav.; Sgt. F. J. White, Troop H, 15th Cav.; Corp. H. K. Smith, Troop E, 9th Cav.; Corp. A. H. Moore, Troop F, 12th Cav.; Corp. J. J. Creighton, Troop D, 13th Cav.

Capt. C. E. Hawkins and Lieut. Frank Thorpe, of Kansas City, were the guests of Lieut. B. T. Merchant during the graduation exercises of the non-commissioned officers' class of the M.S.S. Lieut. D. H. Scott gave a delightful stag dinner March 30 in honor of Judge McGee and for Lieut. H. H. McGee, Major C. D. Rhodes, Major W. J. Glasgow, Capt. G. W. Kirkpatrick, Lieuts. R. W. Walker, Herman Kobbé, E. G. Taulbee and J. T. Donnelly. Mrs. J. H. Reeves arrived March 30 to join Captain Reeves and was the house guest of Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes before taking rooms in Carr Hall. Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Richmond gave a dinner March 31 for Capt. C. E. Hawkins, Lieuts. Frank Thorpe, Sloan Doak and B. T. Merchant. Mr. Humes Patton, of Huntsville, Ala., arrived April 1 to be the house guest for a few days of his sister, Mrs. Richard W. Walker. The skating Thursday evening in the gymnasium was greatly enjoyed by the post people.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., April 3, 1915.

In honor of the first anniversary of the marriage of Comdr. DeWitt Blamer and Mrs. Blamer, Paymr. and Mrs. J. H. Irwin entertained at dinner Thursday for Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer, Pay Insp. and Mrs. O'Leary, Lieut. and Mrs. Fegan, Lieut. and Mrs. Lacey and Madam Irwin. Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. Lacey had dinner Tuesday for Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer, Lieut. and Mrs. Fegan, Mrs. Harriet Brown and Ensign H. W. Hosford. Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. Clair Ellis entertained at noon dinner on board the cruiser Milwaukee Sunday for Naval Constrs. and Mesdames Fisher and Druley and Mrs. Ellis. In the afternoon Commander Ellis gave his guests a launch ride around the bay.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy entertained a number of friends Monday evening in honor of Mrs. Almy's mother, Mrs. C. Brooks, and of Miss Irma Milligan, of Los Angeles, who arrived Friday for a month's visit at the Almy home. Two picture shows were followed by a buffet supper. In the party were Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Jenson, Lieuts. and Mesdames Fegan, Boynton, Lacey and Stiles, Mrs. Harriet Brown, Lieut. W. F. Gresham, Ensign Hosford, Capt. and Mrs. Condron, Chaplain, and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. David and Mrs. Sarah Hunter, Lieut. and Mrs. Drake, Lieut. and Mrs. Breerton, Lieut. and Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Wallis and Capt. and Mrs. Palmer.

Ensign Gray, U.S.S. Colorado, was Miss Sarah Hunter's guest for dinner on Wednesday. Chaplain Hunter's mother left April 1 for Beaver Falls, Pa., her home. The Misses Parsons and Miss Rogers, of Los Angeles, took tea with Lieut. and Mrs. Drake April 1.

San Diego, Calif., April 3, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy gave a buffet supper Wednesday complimentary to Mrs. Almy's mother and Miss Milligan, of Los Angeles. Later several hours were spent in bowling. Guests at the supper included Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Comdr. and Mrs. Brady, Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Hirshinger, Lieut. and Mrs. M. A. Shearer, Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson, Paymr. R. B. Lupton. At the bowling alley the party was joined by Lieut. and Mrs. A. K. Atkins and Mr. F. G. Forbes.

Mrs. M. A. Shearer entertained at bridge Monday complimentary to Mrs. E. B. Larimer, Mrs. F. M. Perkins and Mrs. H. J. Hirshinger. Mrs. J. S. McCain joined for tea. Mrs. Greer A. Duncan entertained the sewing club Monday. Present: Mesdames Atkins, Druley, Drake, Pond, Wentworth, Hibbs and Miss Treat. Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus had dinner Wednesday complimentary to Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth and Mrs. Nelson Hibbs. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jenson, with Mrs. Nelson Hibbs as their guest, motored to Seabeck on Hood Canal last Sunday and spent the day enjoying the beauties of the Olympic Mountains. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle entertained fourteen guests at a launch party to the Indian camp on Ostrich Bay last Sunday.

One case of spinal meningitis was discovered on board the cruiser West Virginia last week. The man was removed to the naval hospital and the crew were put in tents on the grounds of the old disciplinary barracks. The part of the ship where the crew had been will be fumigated, but the repair work has been going forward just the same. No new cases have developed and it is believed that all danger is past. The cruiser Chattanooga, now in Mexican waters, will return to Puget Sound July 1, to undergo extensive repairs. The local yard has been awarded the contract for four Scotch boilers for the Army transport Warren. The contract price is \$31,000.

Btwn. John Thomas has been detached from duty on the cruiser West Virginia. Boatswain Thomas was recently found guilty of disrespect for his commanding officer, and the court-martial suspended him from duty for three months, with loss of \$75 per month pay for a period of five months.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., April 5, 1915.

Major and Mrs. Gambrill had dinner Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Lily Jacobs and for Mr. and Mrs. Channing Lily, Lieut. and Mrs. Fulton and Lieutenant Read. Miss Clarke entertained at dinner and cards for Miss May Rowell and Mr. Ashley Rowell Wednesday. Mrs. English and Mrs. Jackson, of Denver, had tea with Mrs. Gambrill Thursday.

Col. and Mrs. Getty gave a dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Clarke, Major and Mrs. Gambrill, Dr. and Mrs. Hughes and Miss Loughborough, of Tennessee. Captain Oliver, from Fort Meade, is visiting Col. and Mrs. Clarke, who entertained at supper for Dr. and Mrs. Hughes, the Misses Clarke and Miss Loughborough and Captain Oliver Sunday.

Major and Mrs. Gambrill had Sunday supper for Mr. and Mrs. Channing Lily, Mrs. McClellan, Mr. Clarence Cobb, Mr. Brown and Lieutenant Read.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., April 2, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Drake gave a little Dutch supper March 19 for Capt. and Mrs. Palmer, Captain Keesling and Mrs. Sarah Hunter. Dr. and Mrs. P. M. Carrington, Walter and Gordon Carrington, Chaplain and Mrs. Hunter took dinner with Lieut. and Mrs. Wallis March 21.

Mrs. Palmer gave a luncheon at the Café Cristobal, Panama-California Exposition, March 22 for Mrs. Drake, Miss Sarah Hunter and Mr. and Mrs. Homer Grund, of Los Angeles. Mr. Grund is a well known pianist of the West and gave a big concert here in San Diego the night before, under the auspices of Madame Tingley, of the Theosophical Institute. His playing was very brilliant and much enjoyed by the large audience present. Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Palmer and Miss Sarah Hunter were entertained at a luncheon given by Dr. Macgowan, Lieutenants McChord, Brown and Spencer, 1st Cav., March 24. The 1st Cavalry are now stationed at the Exposition grounds.

Every Thursday being "society night" at the Café Cristobal, there is usually a table from the fort. Captain Keesling gave a dinner March 25 for Miss Sarah Hunter; Lieut. and Mrs. Drake chaperoned Miss Dorothy Hibbard, of Chilina Vista, and Lieut. and W. P. Currier was also of the party.

The band concert on Tuesday afternoon seems to be very popular affair each week and the fact that Mrs. Palmer serves tea on the porch makes it doubly enjoyable. The Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Aviation Corps are well represented. Dancing is indulged in. Capt. and Mrs. Page left March 31 for a month's leave. They are motorizing to San Francisco. Col. and Mrs. Davis also left to-day on a short motorizing trip to Los Angeles and are expected back April 2. Capt. and Mrs. Murray are being congratulated on the birth of a son.

Lieut. and Mrs. Willet have returned from Fort Bayard, where Lieutenant Willet was ordered for treatment. Mrs. P. M. Carrington gave a pretty luncheon March 30 for Mesdames Wallis, Fishburn, Brereton, Drake, Booth, Kelly and Griswold. The luncheon was in honor of Mrs. Wallis and Mrs. Kelly, it being Mrs. Wallis's birthday and Mrs. Kelly a recent bride of San Diego. After a guessing game and Mrs. Brereton's winning of the prize all adjourned to the U.S.S. Colorado for a tea-dance.

Admiral Thomas B. Howard entertained for Vice President and Mrs. Marshall and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt March 30 at a tea-dance on board the U.S.S. Colorado. The élite from Coronado and San Diego, as well as representatives from all branches of the Service now here, were present in large numbers. Attending from the fort were Capt. and Mrs. Condron, Chaplain, and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. David and Miss Sarah Hunter, Lieut. and Mrs. Drake, Lieut. and Mrs. Brereton, Lieut. and Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Wallis and Capt. and Mrs. Palmer.

Ensign Gray, U.S.S. Colorado, was Miss Sarah Hunter's guest for dinner on Wednesday. Chaplain Hunter's mother left April 1 for Beaver Falls, Pa., her home. The Misses Parsons and Miss Rogers, of Los Angeles, took tea with Lieut. and Mrs. Drake April 1.

San Diego, Cal., April 3, 1915.

This city and its Exposition has recently had as its honored guests Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, Assistant Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt, of the Navy Department, Secretary Franklin K. Lane, of the Interior Department, Hon. Seth Low, of New York, and Miss Esther Cleveland, daughter of the late President Grover Cleveland. There have been a number of dinners and other social functions in honor of one or more of these guests. A great naval and military parade was reviewed on the Exposition grounds by the Vice President and Assistant Secretary of the Navy on Monday. In the Cristobal Café, Monday, Vice President and Mrs. Marshall were guests of honor at a dinner given by President G. A. Davidson, of the Exposition, and Mrs. Davidson. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, Admiral and Mrs. Howard, Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, Comdr. and Mrs. Freeman, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. C. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Ashley H. Robertson, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Seabrook and Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Grant. On Tuesday the Vice President's party was taken to the Mexican border town, Tia Juana, but Mr. Marshall remained on the American side while the ladies went across to shop in the little foreign settlement.

Major Robert R. Raymond, C.E., U.S.A., has been here on harbor survey duty. Mrs. Chaffee, widow of Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, is at Hotel del Coronado. Mrs. Genieve Phipps, of Denver, entertained at dinner at Hotel del Coronado Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Ashley H. Robertson, Lieuts. C. H. Maddox and W. C. Christy.

Comdr. and Mrs. F. N. Freeman entertained at dinner at Hotel del Coronado Sunday for Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Roosevelt, Admiral and Mrs. Howard, Capt. and Mrs. Ashley H. Robertson. Major John M. Jenkins, U.S.A., I.G., has completed an inspection of the Cavalry camp maintained in Balboa Park, adjoining the Exposition grounds. Capt. Le Roy Muller, U.S.A., has returned to the aviation camp of the 1st Aero Corps after an absence in the East for several months.

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Advantage will be taken of the opportunities presented by the long voyage to San Francisco to test a series of tactical and strategical problems and war games which are being prepared at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., for employment by the fleet during the cruise. Admiral F. F. Fletcher, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, will at that time have under his command a force of twenty-one battleships, twenty-two destroyers, one scout, two cruisers and a train of auxiliaries. The

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maneuvers will be based upon chart and game board work that has been done at the Naval War College, and they will serve the double purpose of giving officers in the fleet actual practice in the execution of prearranged war studies, clearing up any points which have been developed in the games played at the College regarding which doubt may exist as to their practical ability in actual fleet work.

Preparations for the raising of the submarine F-4 are being pushed energetically by the Navy officers at Honolulu, so that everything will be in readiness upon the arrival of the U.S.S. Maryland. Rear Admiral Moore has advised the Department that pontoons are being fitted with hoisting apparatus for lifting the sunken vessel, and the force engaged is working overtime in order to expedite things as much as possible. There are otherwise no new developments. Admiral Moore expresses confidence that preparations will be completed before the arrival of the Maryland, which left San Francisco at 6 a.m. April 5, and which is due to arrive at Honolulu some time on Saturday, April 10. If the Navy succeeds in this it will accomplish a feat which will attract world-wide attention in naval circles. None of the nations that has had similar accidents by which submarines have gone to the bottom in such deep water has ever been able to bring the unfortunate craft to the surface. Early this year the British submarine A-7 met with a similar accident, going to the bottom with eleven officers and men on Jan. 16 off Devonport. It was nine days before the submarine was located at the depth of 138 feet. With all its appliances, the British navy worked until March 6, when the task of raising the submarine was given up. She still lies on the bottom of the sea, although she is in not much more than half as deep water as the American submarine F-4. The authorities of other navies do not believe that the American submarine can be raised even with the new appliances which have been developed during the past five or six months.

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CHANGES IN NAVAL COMMANDS.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, has been or will be offered the position of Chief of Naval Operations, according to the most reliable information. In the event of the acceptance of Admiral Fletcher, Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, now on duty at the Naval War College, will become Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet. It is hardly necessary to state that Admiral Fletcher entertains no ambitions to become Chief of Naval Operations, but it is understood that the Secretary is very anxious to have the Admiral in this important position when his plans for the reorganization of the Navy go into effect. The Secretary thinks that this arrangement would be a very happy solution of the entire affair, on account of the high regard for the judgment of Admiral Fletcher that is held throughout the Navy. At the same time, it would give the Secretary an opportunity to assign Admiral Winslow to the command of the fleet before the latter retires. The Secretary believed that Admiral Fletcher's services at Vera Cruz should be recognized, but it was with undisguised regret that he appointed Admiral Fletcher to command the Atlantic Fleet while Admiral Winslow was more directly in line for the detail.

It will require considerable personal sacrifice on the part of Admiral Fletcher to accept the appointment as Chief of Naval Operations, for as Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet he holds the rank and receives the pay, \$10,000 a year, of a full admiral; while the Chief of Naval Operations has the rank and pay of a rear admiral. On the other hand, in the new position Admiral Fletcher will have an opportunity to make a record for himself in inaugurating a new system for the preparation of the fleet for war.

The relief of Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske as Aid for Operations at his own request, proffered on April 2, is a natural development in the differences between the Secretary and Admiral Fiske over policies for administration of the Navy Department. Admiral Fiske has very courageously stated his views, not only before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, but in the consideration of subjects that have come up in the Navy Department. Admiral Fiske, like a majority of the line officers of the Navy, favors a general staff, and believes that the Secretary of the Navy, in putting into effect the provision of the law creating a Chief of Naval Operations, should inaugurate a general staff system. There is no doubt that Congress gives the Secretary this authority, as neither the General Board nor the system of aids has any legal status. The authority of the Secretary of the Navy in this respect has practically no limitation and Admiral Fiske has urged the Secretary to exercise this authority. The Secretary of the Navy has rejected Admiral Fiske's advice, and as a consequence that officer asked to be relieved from duty in the Department. The Secretary of the Navy, it is understood, will hold up Admiral Fiske's request so that he may retain him as Aid until the appointment of a Chief of Naval Operations, which, it has been announced, will be made before the end of this month.

LESSON OF ADMIRAL FISKE'S RELIEF.

The distinct loss to the Navy through the relief of so able an officer as Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske at his own request from the post of Aid of Operations should be more than offset by the timely proof it affords of the confusion that reigns in the Navy Department, and of the want of a coherent, consistent and adequate plan for the maintenance of fighting ability in the fleet. When an officer of the rank of Admiral Fiske, with such a record of self-denying and unrewarded service as his technical inventions place to his credit, is willing to step down and out of so important a post, it is a warning to the American people that it is difficult for an officer with a sense of his duty to the flag to retain his self-respect and at the same time occupy a position in which daily he sees acts of commission and omission against which the etiquette of the Service leaves him only a narrow latitude of protest.

It was not so many weeks ago that Admiral Fiske startled the country by taking direct issue with the Secretary of the Navy and boldly announcing that the fleet had deteriorated in those essential things which make for a proper fighting force. While the Secretary had been busy trying out his utopian schemes of making the Navy an educational institution, the Admiral's keen eye had witnessed the steady undermining of the esprit de corps of the Navy, and the danger it ran of having the fighting qualities superseded by other requirements which, however admirable in civil life, have no place in the moral make-up of a set of men of whom the nation's chief demand is that they shall be willing and able to fight to the best of their ability at a moment's notice.

Those who know Admiral Fiske understand that only the highest sense of duty could influence him to give

up a post in which, with a different chief to work under, he could do so much for the improvement of the fleet. It was probably his realization of what he has been kept from achieving through not only an unresponsive Secretary, but one opinionatedly set against the best interests of the Service, that was the determining factor in his resolution to quit an office which, with a more sympathetic chief, would naturally be a much desired goal for any earnest, conscientious officer. In a certain sense it is fortunate that it is Admiral Fiske who has chosen thus to break with the Secretary, for the long list of his accomplishments outside the purely routine performance of his duties is a testimonial to his singleness of purpose. His invention of the telescopic sight was one of the great steps toward the improvement of naval gunnery, while his electrical range-finder, stadiometer, electric semaphore, his adaptation of the turret turner, and other apparatus and contrivances have made his name a household word among the naval experts of the world. When such a man finds that he can no longer in silence faithfully discharge his duties as an adviser to the Secretary of the Navy, the American people would do well to awaken to the gravity of the conditions of inefficiency that are manifest to-day to every intelligent naval officer and on the opening of a war might paralyze our initial blows, and these might be the decisive events of the war, just as the Japanese destruction of the Russian naval forces in Asiatic waters at the very opening of the war unlocked the door of opportunity to the Japanese and enabled them unmolested to move their great armies to Manchuria.

Admiral Fiske's well balanced temperament and mathematical turn of mind are a sufficient guarantee that the provocation must have been great, and the justification undoubtedly that led to his request to be relieved from duty as Aid. Just as he was entitled to general praise for his outspoken criticism of the existing status of affairs in the hearings of the House Naval Committee, so now is he to be commended for his latest effort to register a protest against all that is dangerous and menacing in our present naval policy.

TWO YEARS' TERM FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.

Secretary Garrison has not yet announced whether he will be governed by the two-year foreign service provision of the Army Appropriation Act, but the War Department is making a study of the new law in view of the possibility that the Secretary may decide to carry into effect. As has been previously stated, the Secretary questions the right of Congress to fix the term of service of officers and men at any post. He regards it as an infringement on the authority of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army when, as by the provision in the Army Appropriation Act, Congress seeks to direct the movements of the Army. Without regard to the merits of a two-years' Philippine service provision, a majority of the members of the General Staff look upon the law as dangerous precedent. A great part of the disasters to the Federal Army in the early days of the Civil War was due to the control of its movements and the shaping of its campaigns by Congressional intermeddling. It was not until the military authorities assumed command of the Army that any permanent success was achieved. Most of the evils of the military policy of the country crept into the Army in peace time through political influence exercised by Congress. While some of the authorities at the Department are urging that the Secretary be guided by the action of Congress, in the interest of harmony at the approaching session of Congress when vital legislation will be pending, others believe that it is too great a price to pay just to suit the whims of Congressmen. Some go so far as to declare that they would prefer to see no Army legislation passed at the approaching session of Congress rather than to turn over the command of the Army to Congress.

Under such conditions the Secretary is not inclined to hasten a conclusion as to what course should be pursued. Even if he should decide to make this concession to Congress, he cannot take any action until the latter part of this month, when he receives the report from Major General Barry, commander of the Philippine Department, as to the number of officers who desire to be relieved under the provisions of the act. It will be the latter part of this month before this information reaches the Department, and then the Secretary will take the entire question up and make a decision.

The adoption of the two-year foreign tour of duty system by the Department, either on account of Congressional action or otherwise, will not necessarily mean the abandonment of the colonial Army. It is understood that the estimates show that there will not be very much difference between the cost of the present system of relieving officers and men, and that of one by which organizations exchange stations. It is urged that there is an advantage in keeping the organizations permanently stationed on the islands, as a certain percentage of the officers and men would have a better knowledge of conditions there than if an entire new regiment were sent to the islands every two years. The present prospects are that the colonial Army system will be continued, even if a two-year tour of duty is put into effect for Philippine troops.

Plans are being rapidly developed by the Signal Corps to open a wireless system of telegraph which will extend from Galveston, Texas, to the Pacific coast, along the Mexican border. By such a system the commander of the Southern Department and the commander of the 2d

Division could be kept in constant touch with the troops in the field or along the border. This is made possible by the large tractor aerial outfit now stationed at Fort McIntosh, which has a sending radius of from two hundred to two hundred and fifty miles. There are also outfits of wireless telegraphy which have a radius of a hundred miles at Galveston, Brownsville, San Antonio and Laredo. It is proposed to supplement these by large field or tractor plants at posts which will extend the service to the southern Pacific coast. Another tractor outfit is being built at Washington, D.C., and may be sent to Texas or to some post along the border. This will have a four-wheel drive motor car, which will give it greater power in traveling over bad roads and rough country. The use of radio outfits will be studied by the War College on its annual ride some time in May or June. This year the War College class will study the Antietam campaign, and a small tractor with a radius of a hundred miles will be assigned to the class. A signal detachment of forty men is under training at Fort Myer, Va., for the trip.

POLICING THE CANAL ZONE.

It is altogether likely that the recent riot in the city of Panama will result in a change in the attitude of the State Department at Washington toward the recommendation made some time ago by Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., Governor of the Zone, that the policing of the cities of Colon and Panama be assumed by the United States in accordance with the permission contained in the treaty with Panama. For a considerable time military and civilian representatives of the United States on the Isthmus have been humiliated by the treatment given to United States soldiers and bluejackets by the native police. The riot of April 2 is only one in a series of such affairs. A few months ago there was one and two years ago there was another. In all these instances the fault could be traced to the utter inability of the local policemen to understand American character and to appreciate the necessity of adopting different methods in handling men from the United States from those used in controlling the natives. Members of the American Services carry no arms when they go ashore, and consequently have to depend wholly upon nature's weapons when a clash with the police happens. Army and Navy commanding officers send patrols into the two cities when their men go ashore in large numbers. The police are not expected to interfere when these patrols are watching for infractions of the law. The city police have too often shown their eagerness to exercise authority over the soldiers and sailors, and they often use the knife and revolver with which they are armed. As the native police are more afraid of a Yankee fist than a gun, they begin to shoot as soon as the trouble gets serious. The Panama government made an effort two years ago, to educate its police and engaged an American Army officer for instructor, but unfortunately this came to nothing, as the instructor's hands were tied by governmental restrictions. In Article VII. of the Panama treaty of 1903 it is provided that the cities of Panama and Colon shall comply in perpetuity with the sanitary ordinances prescribed by the United States, and in case the government of Panama is unable or fails in its duty to enforce this compliance "the Republic of Panama grants to the United States the right and authority to enforce the same. The same right and authority are granted to the United States for the maintenance of public order in the cities of Panama and Colon and the territories and harbors adjacent thereto in case the Republic of Panama should not be, in the judgment of the United States, able to maintain such order."

It will be observed that the Panama Republic cannot protest that it is maintaining public order since this treaty provision makes the judgment of the United States, not that of Panama, the determining factor. The riot began on April 2 with the clubbing of some soldiers by the native police, followed by protests by their comrades, upon which the police used their revolvers. The Coast Artillery provost patrol attempted to stop the shooting, but at the moment Corporal Langdon was shot and killed. Three men of the provost guard then began to return the police fire, but were stopped by their officers. A company of Coast Artillery troops was turned out to help restore order. On the demand of Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., commanding the Zone forces, the police lieutenant said to have killed Langdon was arrested. On April 3 President Borras is said to have summoned Mr. Neumeyer, editor of the Panama Journal, and forbidden the publication of the facts relating to the killing of Langdon. He is reported to have said that the affair was an attempt by the United States under the treaty to assume police jurisdiction, and this assumption, he said, the Panamanians would resist "till they had shed the last drop of their blood." A despatch to the New York Sun of April 3 said that the merchants of Panama favor complete American government and have made overtures to Washington to that effect.

Any radical departure from the principles laid down in the report of 1912 by the General Staff in its recommendation for the legislative program to be submitted to the Secretary of War and by him to Congress will not be acceptable to Congress. While this report has no formal approval by the Secretary of War and, as has been previously stated, is rather a recommendation for the study which is now being made by the General Staff, it has been accepted in Congress as an expression of the views of the Army. One of the charges that has

frequently been made against the War Department and the Army is that they are continually changing their attitude upon military questions. If a radically different policy is recommended this time from that set forth in the organization plans of 1912 the report of the General Staff will be cited in support of the charge that the Army does not know exactly what it wants. Of course, no policy will ever receive the unanimous endorsement of the Army. There are certain fundamental principles upon which there is substantial agreement, but there is a wide difference of opinion as to their application, and it will be necessary to yield to the will of the majority. The report of 1912, like all proposed legislation, was the result of compromise, but it represents the opinion of the then existing General Staff and the general officers of the Army. It is the result of two years' work on the part of the General Staff, and of an extended conference in Washington of the general officers. It has been studied extensively by members of Congress who are interested in Army legislation. Some of them are as familiar with it as the officers in the Service. The two active civilian organizations, the National Security League and the Army League, which are advocating military legislation along broad lines, have taken it as the basis of their policy. The report has been extensively discussed by the press, and it would be dangerous to suggest a different policy at this critical time in the consideration of the question of national defense. Much of the work that has been done in educating the public along progressive lines would be lost. It might be such a serious mistake that all Army legislation will be defeated in the next session of Congress. A disagreement, or rather a misunderstanding, between Secretary Garrison and Chairman Chamberlain prevented the consideration of any military legislation by the Senate at the last session. The Army cannot afford to swap horses while it is crossing the stream on account of some minor differences as to how our land forces should be strengthened.

CALLING HOME OUR ATTACHES.

By direction of the Secretary of War, all the Army officers on duty in Germany will be relieved with the exception of Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E., who remains as Military Attaché of the Embassy. The only other officers who have any official status as military observers in the European war are those that are on duty with Austria. The officers who have been sent to the other belligerents have not yet been recognized as official observers. The officers who have been ordered home from Germany are: Major Clarence C. Williams, Ord. Dept., Major Dwight E. Aultman, 6th Field Art., Capt. Samuel D. Rockenbach, 11th Cav., Capt. Wilson B. Burtt, 20th Inf., and Capt. Samuel G. Shartle, Coast Art. Corps. The reason for the withdrawal of the military observers at a time when their presence in the European field of operations was so important is hidden in the secret recesses of the State Department. No more reason has been assigned by the authorities in the State or War Departments for the action than for the order which brought Major George T. Langhorne home from Germany when he had an opportunity to secure so much valuable information for this country as to the conduct of the war by the armies in the field. Recent developments in the relations between the State Department and Germany indicate that the officers were ordered home at the request of the German government. The German Ambassador at Washington no longer makes any secret of his belief that the policy of the State Department is more favorable to the Allies than it is to the Germans. Aside from other consideration, this is very unfortunate, as Germany and Austria have been more liberal than the other belligerents in giving American officers an opportunity to watch the developments in the war. The party of officers who were with Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge had an opportunity to go over the battlefields after the German retreat before Paris, but so far as is known this is the limit of the privileges that have been extended to Army officers by the Allies.

With a knowledge of the German officers' penchant for duels, some newspaper correspondents see in the recall of our officers detailed for observation with the German armies a purpose to avoid challenges and possible duels "owing to the growing sentiment in Germany hostile to the United States, due to the support which is given to the Allies in America." To strengthen this view it is alleged that a few days ago only about twenty-five Americans remained in Berlin as a result of the hostile attitude of the population toward citizens of the United States, who on account of speaking English are mistaken for Britishers or who are pointed out as people of a country that is helping the Allies by shipping munitions of war to England and France. In justification of the Department's action in calling home these officers one correspondent pointed out that "for strategic uses the information desired by the United States pertains generally to the early stages of war, the mobilization of troops, transportation problems, the deployment of great forces, their subsistence, methods of supplying ammunition in the field and hospital problems. Moreover, although this is the greatest war of all time, it has settled down into such a desultory and monotonous test of endurance in trench work and artillery duels that there are little or no opportunities for military strategy, hence the observers would be wasting their time." This explanation, however, seems unsatisfactory in that it suggests an equally good reason for recalling the observers with the allied forces.

INTERNMENT OF PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH.

After furnishing material for many entertaining stories as to how he would make a bold dash for the open sea at a favorable moment, in defiance of any warships of the Allies in waiting, Capt. Max Thierichens, commanding the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich at Newport News, Va., notified the Collector of Customs on April 7, 1915, that he would interne his ship. He also notified Rear Admiral James M. Helm, U.S.N., commanding the Atlantic Reserve Fleet, whose flag is on the Alabama, to the same effect. He gave as his reasons for interning that expected relief had not arrived and that the force of the enemy's cruisers watching for him made it impossible for him to make a dash for the open sea.

The Eitel arrived at Newport News, Va., March 10, with the crews of vessels she had sunk, including the crew of the American ship Frye. She is now in charge of the U.S. Navy and will remain at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for the remainder of the war. Captain Thierichens was notified on March 20 that the United States Government, through its Board of Survey, had decided that the Prinz Eitel would have fourteen working days in which to make repairs necessary to put the vessel in a seaworthy condition. He was notified that twenty-four hours after midnight on April 6 would be given to the Eitel in which to leave the territorial waters of the United States. He was notified April 7 that unless the vessel was clear of the three mile limit by four o'clock a.m. April 8 the vessel would be interned by the United States Government. Despite the reiterated assertion that every minute a full head of steam was kept in the boilers the lives of the crew were in danger and that he would steam to sea as soon as the boilers were repaired, no repairs to any extent, it is said, have been made to any part of the vessel.

Captain Thierichens played the part of a practical joker up to the last minute and kept both U.S. officials and newspaper men on the jump. He had provisioned and coaled his ship, cleaned her bottom and was only waiting, it was said, for a real stormy or foggy night to make his dash. He had his weather, but never moved. Even on April 7 Captain Thierichens kept up his bluff about putting to sea. He blew his shrill steam whistle and started the crew to work making life boats and other equipment ready for a sea voyage, and even went so far as casting off the stern hawsers and had smoke in profusion coming from the funnels. The captain on April 6 also invited Mr. Hamilton, the customs inspector, to remain on board and go to sea with the vessel. Sudden recall of officers on shore liberty and other subterfuges gave the scribes of the daily papers opportunity for good space in keeping the thought of a dash to the sea constantly in mind of the public.

The internment of the Prinz Eitel makes two German warships held by the United States until the close of the war. The other is the gunboat Geier, interned at midnight Nov. 7, at Honolulu. The only other German warship known to be at large on the seven seas is the converted cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm. It is believed she is being sought after by the British cruiser Sydney, which destroyed the Emden. She was at Rio Janeiro April 6. The Prinz Eitel Friedrich during her cruise of more than 30,000 miles, in seven months captured and sunk or otherwise destroyed eleven merchant vessels—five British, four French, one Russian, and one American. For the last, the William P. Frye, sunk on Jan. 28, the United States Government has demanded payment. The vessels sunk represented a gross tonnage of 26,000. According to unofficial reports from the Atlantic Fleet only one solitary British cruiser was seen off the Virginia coast watching for the German cruiser, instead of five as had been reported.

OPERATIONS IN THE DARDANELLES.

Up to the time of our going to press this week, there were still no official advices from either British, French or Russian sources, concerning actual bombardment in the Dardanelles. Unofficial reports from correspondents state that the bombardment of forts has gone on at different times, but few details of value have been given. A report sent from Athens early in the week to Berlin estimates at more than thirty thousand the number of Anglo-French troops which have been landed on the island of Lemnos, near the entrance to the Dardanelles.

The only official statement relating to the operations at the Dardanelles is that from the French War Office dated April 8 which said: "The expeditionary corps to the Orient, which was placed under command of Gen. A. G. L. d'Amade and concentrated at Bizerte, a fortified seaport of Tunis, Africa, to perfect its organization, has effected the voyage of the Levant under the best of conditions. It had been ready since March 15 to aid the allied fleets and British expeditionary corps. In waiting it was deemed advisable not to prolong the stay of the troops aboard the transports, and for this reason the hospitality of Egypt was accepted. The French forces have been debarked at Alexandria and are installed at Ramleh, where they are resting and perfecting their organization and cohesion. They are ready to proceed without delay to any point necessary."

Admiral Williams, of the British navy, who returned from Turkey a few weeks ago and was formerly on duty with the Turkish navy assisting in its reorganization, in speaking at Portsmouth, England, March 17, said, in part: "Any success the Allies' fleet would be able to achieve must be supported by a powerful military force on land." This is so obvious a proposition that it is difficult to understand why the Allies attacked by sea until they were prepared for joint military and naval operations. The Admiral suggested that the plan of campaign was to knock out and render ineffective one after another the forts on the European side of the channel, and so to command the other side, and thus establish a waterway to get oil, grain and munitions of war from and to Russia, and at the same time to be in a position to put pressure on Constantinople. His own opinion was that the mass of the Turkish people were in favor of the Allies, and that if the fleet got to Constantinople the Turks would no doubt drop their agreement with Germany and come over and assist the cause of the Allies.

From Berlin, April 7, it is stated the Turkish War Office gave out the following official statement on that date: "On April 4 the enemy's cruisers unsuccessfully bombarded the Turkish batteries at the western entrance to the Dardanelles. One cruiser was sunk by the fortress fire."

An unofficial report from the German Overseas News Agency of April 5 said that the British battleship Lord

Nelson of 16,500 tons had been sunk by gun fire. This report has not been confirmed from any source and seems very doubtful in view of the prompt report of the British Admiralty of previous losses.

An unofficial report from Paris April 7 says: "The Vali of Smyrna has refused to surrender the city and the allied fleets resumed the bombardment of the forts, which have been destroyed."

A despatch to the London Times from Mytilene dated April 1 says: "Owing to the weather and other reasons the Turks and Germans had time to strengthen greatly the positions on both sides of the straits. They have a fair supply of artillery mounted in excellent positions which the Allies' naval guns cannot always reach. There is nothing to show that the absence of camaraderie between the German and Turkish officers has diminished the fighting efficiency of the army to any considerable extent. The Turk shows at his best in defensive operations and much hard fighting in which the Allies must suffer heavily may be expected before the Allies are able to train their guns on the Porte."

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

During the last week the military situation has grown more interesting both in the eastern and in the western theater of war, but particularly in the eastern.

THE EASTERN THEATER.

The main feature of the operations in the east is the grand advance by the Russians upon and through the Carpathian Mountains. The passes which may be considered as in the present field of operations, taking them from west to east, are the following, those traversed by a railroad are indicated by italics: Bartfeld, Dukla, Mező-Laborc, Lupkow, Irostok, Uzsoł, Tucholka, Beskid, Wyszkow.

On March 25 the Russians reported that they had taken a position on the main crest of the Beskid Mountains in the region of Lupkow; and on the 3d that they had carried "almost all the summits of the Polonina Range," immediately north of and parallel to the Beskid range; and on the 4th the Austrians reported that they had evacuated the Beskid "Gebiet," or region. This rather vague statement might include the whole of the range within the theater of operations, but it probably referred only to sections of it adjoining the Irostok Pass. At any rate, the Russians reported on the 6th that they had forced the Beskids at and near this pass and occupied the villages of Smolnik and Oroszrusska, on the Hungarian side of the ridge, and on the 7th that they held all the summits of the principal chain west of Ustrzyki-gornia, which is about twelve miles west of the Uzsoł Pass, and were proceeding with the capture of the southern spurs.

The Russians appear to have possession of the five western passes, with a line of railroad through one, leaving the Austrians in possession of the other four, with a line of railroad through two. In the official despatches as published in our daily papers there is frequent mention of a Laborca River. The nearest approaches to this name which we find among the names of rivers on our maps are Laborc or Laborec and Latorca. We have concluded that Laborca stands for the Laborc.

The Russians are making but slow progress down the Ondava Valley and the Laborc Valley along the railroad from Lupkow Pass, and none through the Uzsoł Pass, the next railroad pass to the east. Hence the strategic value of their present position Smolnik-Oroszrusska, between these two railroad passes, at the parting of two valleys—the Ulicska, leading southeast to the Uzsoł railroad, and the Ciroka, leading southwest to the Lupkow railroad; the former route about twelve and the latter about twenty miles in length. Russian success would seem at present to depend on the force that can be directed along these two lines of invasion. The Russians have the advantage of numbers and probably of morale. If they retain those advantages in anything like their present measure they are pretty sure to clear the mountains and, if they accept battle, to win a decisive victory on the plains of Hungary. But they are only about halfway through the range. Before they reach the foot slopes and emerge in the open country, where they can develop their strength and co-ordinate their movements, the wonderful spirit and endurance which they have displayed may be broken and exhausted, and the advantage of numbers may have passed, by attrition and reinforcement, to their opponents. When it comes to moving troops transversely, or from one part of the strategic front to another, as a glance at the map will show, the Austrians have a great advantage over the Russians.

But assuming the Russians to feel strong enough to defeat the Austrians in a pitched battle, will they undertake to do it? Can they count on such a victory to bring Austria to terms and eliminate her as an opponent? If a Russian victory did not have that effect, would it not commit Russia to further attempts in Hungary, involving the renunciation of her plans for making her way through Silesia to Berlin? Arrangements among the Allies or her independent consultation of her own interests may have already determined Russia to direct her main efforts henceforth in the direction of Constantinople, but this possibility is not a safe basis for a German plan of operation. Russia's movements upon the Carpathians have presumably been prompted from the beginning by the desire to give greater security to her east and west communications through Galicia, with a view to a movement upon Cracow as the gateway to Germany. If she declines to be diverted from this general purpose she may refuse to close with the Austrians and Germans in the plains of Hungary, contenting herself with holding the principal passes through the mountains and launching therefrom her Cossacks and other light troops to scour the enemy's country and keep as large a force as possible engaged in opposing or pursuing them. Where in this case would Germany be if she had denuded her trenches in Poland in order to strengthen a battle front in Hungary? She might be overpowered before her troops could be withdrawn from their excentric position and brought into action on their proper ground. Hence the deliberation with which Germany is proceeding in the matter of co-operating with Austria-Hungary in the Carpathians. It is a delicate question how far she can venture in detaching troops to oppose the Russians in front. All things considered, it looks as if she would just now strike a blow for Austria north rather than south of the Carpathians, and it seems probable that the troops which she may be sending to Hungary are for the greater part newly raised or detached from the western theater of war.

In other parts of the eastern theater there has been comparatively little activity. Austrian operations in Bessarabia seem to be checked or suspended. Attempts made by the Russians to cross to the south side of the Dniester have been repelled. In the northern section of

this theater of war the Germans have drawn in some of their outer lines, but are still firmly established in their main line: Mariampol, Kalwaria, Suwalki, Augustow, front of Ossowetz—which on an average is about twelve miles east of the German border. South of this section no changes have taken place.

On April 3 it was reported that a band of Bulgarian irregulars attacked the Servian frontier guard near Vallahovci and penetrated to the railroad station of Strumica. Their action has been disavowed by the Bulgarian government. Austrian troops have bombarded Belgrade in retaliation for the shelling of the open town of Orsova by Servians on the 6th.

The Russians reported on April 1 from the Caucasus that their troops had occupied Tsara, east of Batum and near Artwin. It was unofficially reported on the 8th that the Russians had occupied Artwin and that the "Batum province" was clear of Turks.

From India comes the report that a force of 10,000 natives, mostly Zadraus, assembled at Tochi to attack the British military post of Miranshaw, and were routed on March 26.

THE WESTERN THEATER.

On the 3d of April the Germans took possession of Drei Grachten, south of the Yser Canal, but on the night of the 6th were compelled by artillery fire to abandon it. They took possession also of a place called Klosterhock Farm, which we have not succeeded in locating. This gain they seem to have retained. Bombs were dropped by aviators of the Allies upon Berghe-Sainte-Agathe, Cortermarck, Handzaeme and Hoboken. It is claimed that at Hoboken the submarine stocks were demolished, two submarines destroyed, one damaged, forty Germans killed and sixty-two wounded.

In France operations have been directed principally against the German positions about Verdun and between the Meuse and the Moselle. The French claim to have made progress and to have retained their gains. They report having occupied the ridges dominating the Orne River and taken two hills at Etain, having taken two lines of trenches at Parcet, east of Verdun and three successive lines of trenches in the Bois d'Ailly, southeast of St. Mihel and made progress in the Bois Brûlé, east of the Bois d'Ailly, near Agremont, also at Les Eparges, southeast of Verdun, and having occupied Gus-sainville, east of Verdun. The Germans report that the enemy attacked northeast, east and southeast of Verdun, but that the attacks were all checked or repulsed; that at Ailly and at Agremont the French attacked without success. The French report progress in the Bois-le-Pré, between Pont-a-Mousson and the French line of communication through Thiaucourt. The Germans reported on the 3d of April that a French attack in this wood broke down; on the 5th, that the Germans gained some ground in it by the explosion of mines; and on the 7th, that a German battalion in this quarter beat back a large fraction of French regiment. The Germans report their capture of Feye-en-Haye and Regniewe, west of Pont-a-Mousson. The Germans tacitly admit these captures, but report the repulse of French attacks at Flirey, further west from Pont-a-Mousson.

In Alsace the French have carried a small peak near their position on the Hartmanns-Weilerkopf and repulsed two German attacks at Ober Burnhaupt. They failed in an attack on Lower Asbach.

On the whole the situation in the western theater has not changed to the material advantage of either side.

GENERAL SCOTT'S INDIAN REPORT.

Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., who returned to Washington on March 31, under date of April 3 submitted to the Secretary of War a memorandum report of his successful mission to Utah which resulted in the peaceful surrender of certain Piute Indians who had defied the civil authorities. This latest example of General Scott's extraordinary skill in handling Indians and semi-civilized peoples has already been described in our columns. In his detailed report General Scott states that he left Chicago eleven p.m. March 4, and at 11:30 a.m. March 6 reached Denver where he conferred with the U.S. Marshal, the District Attorney and Colorado Judge Lewis, all of whom received him most pleasantly and the Marshal promised assistance. Owing to a heavy snowstorm preventing railroad connections General Scott did not reach Thompson's, Utah, until the morning of March 7, a day later than he intended, then thirty-six miles by stage to Moab March 9 at 3:30 p.m., arriving at Monticello at seven p.m., and at Bluff 5:30 p.m., March 10. At Bluff the General learned the condition of things by conference with the Utah Marshal, with two Indian agents and four Navajo Indians.

All was quiet at Bluff and General Scott decided that it was necessary to get in touch with the Piute Indians with the least possible delay. He says: "On March 12 I left Bluff, Utah, for Spenser's trading store at Mexican Hat, distance about twenty-eight miles. I was accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Michie and Pvt. Paul Randolph, Troop I, 5th Cav., Indian Agents Jenkins and Creel, Mr. John Wetherill and the four Navajo Indians. I arrived there about 5:30 p.m., and after going over the situation that evening, decided to remain at that place temporarily while endeavoring to send a message to the Piute Indians to come in for a conference." Mr. Wetherill reported that the hostiles held a fortified and impregnable position in the Piute reservation, number unknown. Through Mr. Wetherill one of the Piutes was induced to come in for a conference. General Scott says of this: "He left on the morning of the 15th and returned in accordance with his agreement on the afternoon of the 18th bringing Posey, his son and several others, having ridden in the meantime 180 miles. The remainder, Polk and his son came in about eleven a.m. on the afternoon of the 19th stating they could not come the day before on account of the distance and poor condition of their horses. I held a long conference with the Indians that afternoon. On the morning of the 20th they all agreed to abide by my decision as to what was best for them. I then informed them that the United States Marshal held warrants for the arrest of four of their number, pointing out the four, namely Polk, Hatch (Polk's son), Posey and Posey's son, and advised that these four men surrender themselves to the civil authorities, and that the remainder take some food to their camps for their families and then do what their agents instructed them. The four men above named agreed to give themselves up if I would take them personally to Salt Lake City where they were to be turned over to the U.S. Marshal. I agreed to this and accordingly left Mexican Hat about eleven a.m. March 20, and arrived at Bluff that afternoon."

From Bluff General Scott proceeded to Salt Lake, where he turned the four Piutes over to U.S. Marshal Nebeker March 24. "The civil authorities," he says, everywhere facilitated the successful accomplishment of

my mission in every way practicable." He reached Washington March 31 after an absence of twenty-eight days.

INADEQUACY OF OUR NATIONAL DEFENSES.

Matthew E. Hanna, formerly captain, U.S.A., who resigned from the Army about three years ago, and Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, of the New York National Guard, spoke on the inadequacy of national defense in this country at a meeting of the Union League Club in New York city on April 8. The speeches were arranged by the club's special committee on national defense, consisting of Christopher R. Corning, chairman; Col. Thomas Dimond and Col. Harrison K. Bird. A number of officers were present, including Col. Edwin F. Glenn, U.S.A., from Governors Island. Gen. Horace Porter presided, and the members of the Manhattan Club's national defense committee were among the invited guests.

Both Captain Hanna and General O'Ryan declared that there was great need of reform in military matters in America. Captain Hanna said that the real mobile Army of the country was about twice the size of the New York police force. Modern battleships could be placed beyond the range of the guns now defending New York city and drop shells on the fortifications and in the suburbs of the city with perfect safety. Our ammunition, he said, would last just a day and a half if all our men were engaged in a battle. In view of the present conflict in Europe and recalling the history of the past fifty years, when there were few moments when war was not raging somewhere, this is no time to say that the possibility of war is past, Captain Hanna added. He continued:

"One of the last duties I had to perform as an officer of the General Staff, before resigning my commission, was to make a study with my colleagues on the staff of the possibility of the invasion of the United States. We determined the strength of the various army forces of Europe, the facilities for bringing them to this country, the strength of their navies, and the possibility of their navies being able to overthrow ours; what we had to oppose these forces, how long should we take to mobilize them. And we tried always to give the United States the benefit of every doubt."

"It was possible one hundred years ago last January for the British to send to this country in the slow going small craft of the time 15,000 men in one expedition and land them at New Orleans. Certainly with the vast merchant marine possessed by the European powers to-day it is not beyond the imagination to see that 100,000 might easily be landed on our shores. The sea is to-day the easiest highway for the movement of an army. It is popularly believed that our sea coast fortifications render us immune from a hostile landing on our shores.

"It is an unfortunate thing that our fortifications have been called sea coast fortifications. It is a misnomer. They do not protect our coast, they protect our harbors, and the large cities and centers of population and wealth which lie on them, and that is their purpose.

"The defense of New York Harbor is powerless to prevent the landing of hostile troops on the shores of New Jersey or on the shores of Long Island, twenty-five miles from the city, as powerless as though its guns were located on the outermost island of Alaska. Our coast fortifications are perfectly defenseless in the rear. The back door to our cities is wide open. A protection against landing can be furnished only by a mobile Army.

"A board of the Army has recommended modifying the carriages to give the guns a higher elevation and to reduce the size of the shells for the longer ranges; but will that be done? If it receives the same attention as most of the recommendations of the War Department five years from now we will have those same guns in their present condition and the number of battleships carrying guns outranging them will be increasing all the time.

"The landing of a foreign force on a coast is an easy operation," he continued. "The Army would be completely inadequate to prevent it. The mobile force consisted of only about 25,000 or 30,000 men, the rest being in garrisons and scattered throughout the world, in Panama, Alaska, the Philippines, and elsewhere. It would take possibly more than a month to collect the Militia, he said, of whom there were about 110,000 enrolled.

"That is all we have to meet the hordes of the thoroughly disciplined well organized, splendidly officered troops that can be brought into this country. There can be only one outcome; there can be only one decision. Our own troops would be poorly organized, hastily thrown together, commanded by officers who perhaps never commanded a higher command in the field than a brigade, with staffs that never worked together. We would lack numbers, the organization, the discipline, the training. I never tried to make the Militiaman believe that he was a soldier measured by the standards of soldiers in the regular Service and in the disciplined armies throughout the world."

He deplored the fact that the War Department was unable to get appropriations for increased armaments and troops and for the development of the National Guard. The remedy for present conditions, he said, would be to train more citizens to be soldiers, to have 500,000 experienced men ready to take arms on short notice, by combining reserve system with the present National Guard system.

Major General O'Ryan said that our present military policy, and the military system based on it, was of "crazy quilt pattern, strong in places, but here and there lamentably frail and altogether lacking in strength, durability and cohesiveness."

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

In view of the great saving of time, labor and material involved, the Judge Advocate General is very favorably impressed with the idea of the commanding general of the Eastern Department regarding the distribution of general court-martial orders. The commanding general requests that instructions for the distribution of the orders be modified so that copies will be furnished only to the post commanders, as experience has shown that the present practice of furnishing copies of such orders serves no useful purpose and involves unnecessary labor for clerical service.

In regard to the question of the payment of customs duties on supplies shipped to the Philippine Islands and intended for military uses, the Judge Advocate General expresses the opinion that as no duties are paid on goods of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States, and it is understood that no duties are

paid on supplies which have been procured under contracts in the United States and accepted there and shipped to the Philippine Islands as government property, it would seem that duty is to be paid only where the goods are purchased under contracts providing for the delivery by the contractor in the Philippine Islands and they are accepted there. The omission of the clause from the Philippine Tariff Act of August, 1909, applies substantially the same rule to the Philippine Islands that governs with respect to the admission of goods into the United States imported by private parties although destined for military purposes. The Judge Advocate General further states that as the construction which has been given the statute in practice appears to be a correct one, it cannot be changed without further legislation by Congress.

A NAVAL OFFICER'S THANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to your editorial headed "A Matter of Life and Death," please accept my thanks for the statements and questions contained in the third, fourth and fifth paragraphs. They express and put before the public what many of us, if not all, are thinking. Our wives and children have the first and best chance of becoming widows and orphans. "Destruction of the fleet," "sacrifice of trained officers and men," "professional disrepute," "prostration of the country," are all real to us, all vital possibilities.

NAVAL OFFICER.

ATLANTIC FLEET MOVEMENTS.

Admiral Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet, reported to the Navy Department April 7 the arrival of the battleship squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, comprising seventeen battleships, off Cape Henry, on the Southern Drill Grounds April 6. The battleships anchored off Old Point Comfort at 8:30 a.m., April 7. The destroyers of the fleet have proceeded to their home yards for one month's overhaul, in accordance with schedule, excepting those which have not completed target practice, which will be held on the Southern Drill Grounds. The battleships will carry out an extensive program of gunnery exercises off Chesapeake Bay until May 8, when they will proceed to anchorage in the North River, New York, for recreation well earned by their strenuous practices in Southern waters. The Delaware is now en route from Mexican waters to rejoin the fleet for gunnery exercises, and the Georgia will soon leave Vera Cruz for Hampton Roads.

Since Jan. 21, when the fleet left Northern waters, the battleships and destroyers with their attending auxiliaries have been conducting a series of extended maneuvers under the direct supervision of the Commander-in-Chief, basing on Guantanamo, Cuba, where there were assembled twenty battleships and twenty-one destroyers, with auxiliary vessels, including two tenders to destroyers, two supply ships, three fuel ships, one ammunition ship, one repair ship, one hospital ship, and three tugs. Seven destroyers of the Reserve Torpedo Flotilla joined the destroyers of the active flotilla at Guantanamo for maneuvers with the fleet from March 14 to April 2, when they proceeded to Pensacola in accordance with schedule.

A definite schedule of employment of the fleet has been made out until June 25, 1915, when it is planned to assemble the fleet at Hampton Roads preparatory to the cruise to the Pacific. Prior to going to Hampton Roads, at a date to be fixed next week after Secretary Daniels confers with Admiral Fletcher, there will be a review of the fleet at New York. The President is expected to go to New York to review the fleet.

The fleet will assemble at New York about May 9 for recreation until May 17. On May 18, the fleet will proceed to sea for extensive maneuvers in Narragansett Bay and around New York. They are being planned by the General Board and the War College. These maneuvers will be completed on May 30, when the vessels of the fleet will disperse to their home yards for docking and stores, preparatory to proceeding to San Francisco, via Hampton Roads and the Panama Canal.

NAVY COURTS-MARTIAL.

The Navy Department announces that the court of inquiry ordered to investigate the boiler explosion on the U.S.S. San Diego, on Jan. 21, 1915, have found that Chief Mach. Thomas O'Donnell, U.S.N., who had installed the strainer was culpably inefficient in that the strainer installed was not of proper design, and that Lieut. (J.G.) Kinchen L. Hill, U.S.N., and Chief Water Tender William I. Appleby, U.S.N., in charge of the boilers that exploded, were culpably negligent in failing to take the necessary precautions to prevent injury, knowing that the water was too low for safety; that Water Tenders Walter B. Redmond and Albert Priddy, U.S.N., in charge under the supervision of Lieutenant Hill and Chief Water Tender Appleby, were culpably negligent in not taking the proper precautions to prevent this accident, knowing that the water was too low for safety.

The court recommended that all these officers and men be tried by general court-martial, but the Secretary of the Navy, in approving the proceedings of the court, ordered the trial of Lieutenant Hill and Chief Machinist O'Donnell, and Chief Water Tender Appleby, but in view of the fact that Redmond and Priddy had both reported existing conditions to both Lieutenant Hill and Chief Water Tender Appleby, their immediate superior officers, and had been directed by them to continue steaming, this fact absolved them from responsibility and no further action will be taken against them.

Charges and specifications are now being prepared for the trial of those so ordered by the Secretary of the Navy before a court at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., composed of the following officers: Capt. John M. Ellicott, U.S.N., retired, president; Major Philip M. Bannon, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell, Lieut. Comdr. Lloyd S. Shapley, Paymr. James R. Kutz, P.A. Surg. Clyde B. Camerer, as additional members, and of Capt. Arthur P. Crist, U.S.M.C., retired, as judge advocate.

The explosion in the San Diego, which was flying the flag of Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, Capt. Ashley H. Robertson, U.S.N., in command, occurred while the vessel was on the annual full speed trial. The trial proceeded satisfactorily until about 1:30 p.m., when difficulty was experienced in getting feed water into the boilers. The port feed tank was rapidly emptied and the starboard feed tank began to overflow. This over-

flow of the feed tank was attributed to leaky condensers, but investigation showed this not to be so. At 2:00 p.m. six boilers in the forward fire rooms exploded in rapid succession, causing the death of nine men.

Investigation afterward showed that the top of the strainer in the starboard feed tank had been dislodged and sucked down over the feed line suction, completely closing it, so that no water could be supplied from this feed tank. The feed system was taking water from the port feed tank faster than it could be supplied despite the fact that water was being pumped from the reserve feed tanks into it.

NAVY FENCERS WIN INTERCOLLEGiate.

The Naval Academy fencers won the intercollegiate fencing championship, with a record of thirty victories and fifteen defeats, at the tournament held at the Hotel Astor in New York city on April 2 and 3. Cornell finished second, two points behind the midshipmen; Pennsylvania was third, with twenty-two wins and twenty-three defeats; Harvard was fourth, with twenty and twenty-five, and Columbia, the winner of last season's competition, was fifth, with eighteen victories and twenty-seven defeats. Last place was taken by Yale, finishing one point behind Columbia.

The Navy scored a double victory, for in the sabers, a newly added event in the intercollegiate championship, R. de S. Horn, of Annapolis, defeated his academy mate, C. de V. Headlee, after the two had been tied for first place at the completion of the regular bouts, the score in the fence of being seven to two in favor of Horn. J. G. Bartol, of Pennsylvania, was third and O. M. de Costa, of Cornell, fourth.

The individual foil championship was taken by Harold Van Buskirk, of Pennsylvania, who lost only one bout, to P. De Lima, of Cornell. Second place in the individual championship brought a tie between five of the fencers, L. Moquin, of Columbia, C. Chapman, of Cornell, T. Putnam, of Harvard, P. Glennon, of Annapolis, and N. Partello, of Annapolis. There was no fence off to decide a choice between these five.

For the team championship 135 bouts in all were fenced. The Navy showed a remarkably consistent record against the other teams. With Columbia the victory for Annapolis was by a seven to two margin. Cornell, Harvard and Pennsylvania were each defeated by a score of six to three, and Yale made the best showing but met defeat by five to four. The fencing during the afternoon of April 3 brought the championship down to a tie between Cornell and Annapolis, each having won twenty-five bouts and lost fourteen. Harvard had dropped seven bouts behind the leaders and Pennsylvania was in fourth place. Columbia was fifth and Yale brought up the rear.

The Naval Academy fencing team were Midshipmen P. Glennon, H. J. White and N. Partello; the Navy sabermen were Midshipmen R. de S. Horn and C. de V. Headlee.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S GRAND OPERA SMOKER.

U.S.S. New Hampshire, Hampton Roads, Va., April 7, 1915.

In this day of progress wonders never cease. "Grand opera on board a battleship" is the newest innovation, introduced by the U.S.S. New Hampshire as a fitting climax to fleet athletic week at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

While trophies were being awarded the winners of various athletic events, it would have been in keeping with the spirit of the hour to float the "Blue Ribbon" at the foremast of the New Hampshire as an award for producing the "Champion Smoker of the Atlantic Fleet." For that smart vessel belongs the distinction and credit of having introduced an innovation at once original, novel, highly artistic, decidedly elevating and tremendously popular.

The Italian Grand Opera Company, en route to the exposition, were playing at Guantanamo City under the able direction of the famous tenor, Signor Miguel Sigaldi. The few officers who had witnessed their performances pronounced them excellent on their return to the ship. As a departure from the threadbare "boxing smoker," ship's minstrels and vaudeville, the wideawake officers of the New Hampshire thought grand opera would be a welcome innovation by the Atlantic Fleet. Could the company be procured and, if so, could an opera be successfully staged aboard ship? It was a gigantic task, a colossal undertaking; but Capt. E. A. Anderson in his characteristic "go-ahead, New Hampshire first fashion," thought the project worth a trial. The wheels were set in motion; the officers and men responded as one man and the "trial" materialized in staging the most unique and smartest smoker of the Atlantic Fleet, if not of naval history.

The picturesque stage on the quarterdeck sprang into existence as if by magic under the willing hands of the crew. The palms and flowers blended in harmony with the multi-colored flags of all nations gracefully draped about the stage; while the myriad of lights placed in clusters, strings and figures transformed the ship into a blaze of glory. The reception committee was at the gangway to welcome the 1,500 guests, and at eight bells the curtain rose on the following program:

Prima Parte: Danza de las horas (Orquesta), Giocanda; Duo y brindis, Cavalleria Rusticana; Aria de Tenor, Tosca; Cuarteto, Boheme; Aria-final primo, Pagliacci; Concertante final secundo acto, Aida.

Intervalle; Seconda Parte: Intermezzo (Orquesta), Cavalleria Rusticana; Cuarteto, Rigoletto; Aria-quarto acto, Traviata; Duo de Baritono y Soprano, Trovador; Sexteto, Lucia. Finale.

This program was as popular as it was comprehensive. Rounds of applause greeted each artist at the rendition of the respective numbers. The choruses of Aida and Lucia were masterpieces of unity, harmony and artistic skill. The quartette from Boheme and Rigoletto replied to encore after encore, while the two arias from Pagliacci and Traviata were gems of the first magnitude in operatic art. The prima donna, Signorina Blanco, and Signor Sigaldi, the tenor, were the idols of the fleet and their respective renditions of the "The Cuban Song" and "La Donna è mobile," as extra numbers, will long be remembered by the personnel of the Atlantic Fleet. The orchestra, choruses and artistes, the entire company of fifty-four, are to be congratulated for a production that would have done credit to any metropolitan audience.

In the spacious box erected over the guns of the after turret sat Admiral Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief; Captain Huse, Chief of Staff; Rear Admirals Mayo, Boush, McLean and Coffman; and the captains of the fleet. Among the guests of the evening from Guantanamo Naval Station were Commandant and Mrs. Lnby, Lieut. and Mrs. Baggaley, Surg. and Mrs. Spear, Asst. Surg.

and Mrs. Treilby, Paymr. and Mrs. Huntington, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Copeland, Captain Fay, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Fay, Capt. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Lieut. and Mrs. Martin and Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan, of the cable station. Guests present who were likewise guests of the fleet, were Mrs. Land, wife of fleet naval constructor, Mr. and Mrs. Marstella, of Havana, and Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, of Guantanamo City. Twenty-five men-o'-war's-men from each ship were guests of the New Hampshire's crew and swelled the audience to more than 2,500.

Be it said to the credit of the crew and their guests that their appreciation of the operatic production was at once genuine and responsive, which bespoke the standard of intelligence and culture of the present day man-o'-war's-man. After the performance the guests repaired below and forward where refreshments were served. At 11:45 the Grand Opera Company was on its way to Guantanamo City, the guests had departed and the curtains of silence and night descended upon a long-to-be-remembered festivity.

NAVAL MILITIA CRUISE.

A revised schedule has been issued governing the exercises on the Great Lakes for the summer of 1915, as follows:

The vessels participating will be as follows: Isla de Luzon, Don Juan de Austria, Wolverine, Essex, Gopher, Dorothea and Yantic. The duration of the cruise will be fifteen days, beginning Aug. 7 and ending Aug. 22. Should officers or enlisted men find it necessary to leave their ship before the expiration of the cruise, or before the return of the ship to its home port, mileage for officers or transportation for enlisted men will not be allowed from Federal funds.

Ships will rendezvous at Erie, Pa., on Aug. 11, and will remain in squadron based on Erie, Pa., until Aug. 18, at which time the squadron will disband. Upon disbanding vessels may continue to cruise at will, granting liberty at such ports as may be selected, and arriving at their home stations not later than Aug. 22, which date will be considered the official termination of the cruise. Target practice will be held off Erie. The Department will endeavor to detail a naval officer to accompany each vessel, and an effort will be made to have this officer on board at least a week prior to the departure of the vessel from her home port. This officer will be on board in an advisory capacity only. The Division of Naval Militia Affairs will arrange the details for the summer exercises, and will publish the same to the Naval Militia Service.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Wheeling, at Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba, has been ordered to Vera Cruz as the relief of the Georgia.

The G-1, G-2 and Fulton, now at the Norfolk Yard, have been ordered to operate in Chesapeake Bay.

The Alabama was placed in full commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, March 28, 1915.

The Chester, at the Boston Yard, has been ordered to Portsmouth, N.H., and thence to Port Royal, S.C. From Port Royal the vessel will proceed to the Philadelphia Yard to fit out for a cruise to the Mediterranean.

The U.S.S. Maryland sailed from San Francisco, Cal., April 6, 1915, for Honolulu with four of the Navy's expert divers from the New York Navy Yard and a quantity of apparatus to aid them in their search for the sunken submarine, F-4.

The U.S.S. Chattanooga has been ordered to Nicaragua to protect American and other foreign interests, following the receipt at Washington of reports that the latest revolution there was assuming serious proportions. The Chattanooga left Panama City April 7 for Corinto. The mail address of the Chattanooga has been changed from "In care of the Postmaster, New York city," to "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal."

The U.S.S. Wilmington while in Hong Kong, China, was presented with a silver cup on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22. On the cup is engraved "The Drumelton Cup," presented by the owners in appreciation of services rendered by the crew of the U.S.S. Wilmington during the fire of Jan. 6, 1915. On that date the Drumelton, a four-masted English barque, owned by the Standard Oil Company caught fire off Hong Kong, China. The U.S.S. Wilmington sent a fire and rescue party of sixty men in charge of Lieut. R. R. Mann, assisted by Ensigns M. C. Cheek and W. M. Quigley. Capt. Henry H. Hough is in command of the Wilmington.

At the third attempt and in the midst of a northeast gale the U.S. submarine L-4 was successfully launched April 3, 1915, at the Fore River Shipyards, Quincy, Mass. Even under the formal ceremonies of a christening on April 1 the boat refused to take the water. Only officials and workmen witnessed her maiden plunge on April 3. The L-4 was christened on April 1 by Mrs. Frances Loomis Gardner, wife of Stephen A. Gardner. The boat is 175 feet long, has a weight of 450 tons and will cost \$530,000. Under a new rule of the Navy Department further details were not given out, and newspaper photographers were not allowed to take pictures.

A letter of commendation has been sent by the Navy Department to Ensign Robert W. Cary, Jr., U.S.N., now on board the U.S.S. Maryland, for courage, ability and resource in time of peril, shown by him at the time of the recent boiler explosion on board the U.S.S. San Diego. At the time of the explosion of the San Diego's boilers, Ensign Cary was in one of the fire rooms in which a boiler exploded, and by his coolness and courage under most trying and dangerous conditions, he assisted in saving the lives of three men who were in the boiler compartment.

Leslie's Weekly for April 8, 1915, publishes a picture of the champion gun crew aboard the U.S. battleship Texas, and says: "These are the men that made the famous score of eight hits in eight shots last fall, and who represent the Texas in marksmanship contests at Guantanamo. They are W. Rembaltz, A. R. Spelbring, W. J. Sohmer, J. J. O'Leary, A. Anderson, Ensign J. K. Richards, Lieut. E. L. Gunther, Marlow, Schemstahl, Redding, W. A. Moran, W. T. Tosh, W. F. Ruff, A. W. Parnell, R. R. Statzenburg, Conley, P. D. Miller, R. J. Haley, W. Duval, O. C. Newman." The same paper publishes a picture of the U.S.S. North Carolina, which has been in Mediterranean waters for the past six months, caring for American interests in Turkey and has carried many refugees from that country to Egypt. The paper says: "Some of her crew improved shore leave in the latter country by visiting the pyramids and the Sphinx where they were photographed. Recently the North Carolina has been on duty around

Beirut, where many American missionaries have been in danger from Moslem fanatics."

Secretary Daniels has just commended two enlisted men for bravery in rescuing shipmates from drowning. Amos A. Randall, shipwright, attached to the Yorktown at present, having recently been detached from the receiving ship at San Francisco, jumped overboard between the steam launch and the dock at San Francisco, Feb. 27, 1915, notwithstanding that the boat was grinding against the pier owing to the wash of a passing steamer, and rescued a young apprentice seaman who had lost his balance and fallen overboard. James Moran, chief quartermaster, on board the South Carolina, jumped thirty-four feet from the semaphore platform of the South Carolina March 18, 1915, and went to the rescue of a seaman who had become exhausted while in swimming.

Btsn. John L. Thomas has resigned from the Navy, to take effect April 10. He was sentenced to a loss of pay by court-martial after being convicted of disrespectful conduct toward a superior officer. The fine was remitted on the condition that he would resign.

MANAGEMENT OF NAVY YARDS.

Secretary Daniels has written a letter in reply to a statement in the Boston Transcript that he had transferred to Pensacola and other Southern yards "ships hitherto repaired at the Portsmouth Navy Yard to testify his displeasure over the defeat of the Democratic ticket in New Hampshire." The Secretary replies that, on the contrary, the number of employees at Portsmouth has been increased since the election, "and this in spite of the fact that normal conditions necessitated a reduction of work during the winter months." None of the activities of the Portsmouth Yard have been interfered with, and the volume of work has not been decreased but increased. No ship has been or will be transferred to Pensacola, and that station will be used exclusively for aviation. No ship has been transferred from Portsmouth to any navy yard. "The New Orleans Yard has been opened for the repair of light cruisers and gunboats assigned to duty in the Gulf and Caribbean Sea. This is economy, as it costs \$450 to \$500 in coal alone to take a gunboat 1,500 miles to Portsmouth, besides the loss of the services of the vessel for seven or eight days. No private plant would be guilty of such a waste. The Secretary says:

"Much of the electrical work needed by the Navy has been concentrated at Portsmouth, most of launches are constructed in that yard, and the Portsmouth Yard has been fitted to build submarines. The first submarine ever built in a government yard is now being constructed in the Portsmouth Yard. It will also be the first submarine that will be equipped with an Edison battery. I showed my displeasure over the defeat of the Democrats in New Hampshire by selecting the navy yard at Portsmouth for this newest and biggest development of submarine naval construction, which is now in its infancy. As it grows, the importance of the navy yard in New Hampshire will steadily increase."

The large investment of \$2,931,445.10 at Pensacola was not utilized in any way during the administration of Secretary Meyer. Now, upon the unanimous recommendation of a board, the Pensacola Yard has been selected for the aviation center and flying school. The Secretary says in conclusion:

"By economical management the Navy Department effected a saving of nearly two million dollars last year by reducing the cost of work on shore. Upon my earnest recommendation one million dollars of the savings effected were appropriated for aviation. During the Taft administration a total of \$21,928,572 was authorized by Congress for expenditure at shore stations for public works alone, of which about \$13,500,000 was voted in the first two naval bills. In the two naval bills which have passed during this administration the expenditures authorized for shore stations, for public works alone, aggregate only \$3,920,880. The Sixty-third Congress, while making this big reduction in appropriations ashore, increased the appropriations for dreadnaughts, submarines and other fighting craft."

First Lieut. Samuel P. Budd, U.S.M.C., has been reduced fifteen numbers by the verdict of the court-martial at Annapolis. He was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer.

Capt. J. H. A. Day, U.S.M.C., has been ordered before a court-martial at Washington Barracks April 19. The court will consist of Col. Charles A. Doyen, Col. Eli K. Cole, Lieut. Col. Laurance H. Moses, Major J. H. Russell, Major Robert H. Dunlap, Capt. Louis M. Gulick and Capt. Mackay Babb. Captain Day is charged with conduct unbecoming an officer while he was acting as recruiting officer at Cincinnati, Ohio.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., April 4, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. C. N. Jones on Friday gave a dinner, followed by a musical and chafing-dish party, in celebration of Captain Jones's birthday anniversary. The guests at dinner included Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Norton, Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Day, Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Sturges, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Payne, Mrs. Thurber, Lieut. P. L. Thurber and Miss Bulah Chambers, the pianist, who was one of the artists at the musical, additional guests joining after dinner.

Capt. and Mrs. C. S. Haight had dinner at the Army and Navy Club for Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Sturges, Miss Wilder, Miss Violet Wilder, Miss Scott, Captain Martin, Capt. Duncan Elliott and Capt. M. E. Locke. Lieut. and Mrs. E. P. Parker entertained at dinner Tuesday before the concert. Mrs. Harris, of Atlanta, Ga., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. E. P. Donnelly. Lieut. P. L. Thurber, who is to be married to Miss Muriel Folk on April 7 at White Plains, N.Y., has already left for White Plains. Mrs. Thurber, mother of Lieut. P. L. Thurber, has been spending the winter with her son, and after attending the wedding she will return to her home in Lacrosse, Wis.

Misses Cornelia and Violet Wilder, daughters of Col. W. E. Wilder, who have spent the winter in New York, are with their father for the spring. Miss Sylvia Wilder has returned to New York. Capt. and Mrs. C. S. Haight have gone to Lenox, Mass., to attend the funeral of Mrs. Haight's father, Mr. G. W. Folson, who died very suddenly at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington last week. Mrs. C. T. Menoher is again able to be out after a severe attack of grippe.

A merry Easter party was given by Mrs. E. S. Norton for her granddaughter, Felicia Dorcas, the little daughter of Capt. and Mrs. C. N. Jones. About twenty little folks gathered at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Jones, where an egg and bunny hunt made lively indoor sport. The table was lovely with spring flowers and Easter decorations. Miss Houston Scott, the little daughter of the Chief Clerk, poured chocolate, and the Misses Harriet and Octavia Glasgow assisted.

Capt. M. E. Locke and Capt. Duncan Elliott entertained

at dinner Friday in compliment to Major and Mrs. Manus McCloskey. Col. and Mrs. C. T. Menoher had dinner recently for Major and Mrs. McCloskey.

The benefit drills for the Army branch of the Y.M.C.A. attracted a large and distinguished audience both Friday and Saturday. The Assistant Secretary of War reviewed the troops, which had added a number of new features to the usual exhibition. A tea-dance followed at the administration building, under direction of Mrs. Hugh L. Scott. The tea room was most attractive. Several varieties of roses used throughout the room were sent from the White House conservatories. Those serving tea were Mesdames E. W. Eberle, George Burnett, G. H. Cameron, Philip Sheridan, C. P. Summerall, R. E. Michie, C. G. Sawtelle and W. C. Gorgas. Ladies of the garrison who assisted were Mesdames Donnelly, Day, Gallup, Foerster, Griffin, Jones, Sturges and Glasgow.

Capt. and Mrs. C. N. Jones are entertaining thirty-eight people in honor of Miss Scott, daughter of the Chief of Staff. Col. and Mrs. C. T. Menoher, Lieut. and Mrs. G. L. Morrison and Dr. and Mrs. Clemens McMillan are also giving dinners.

A large party of post children attended the fancy dress ball given Saturday afternoon at Rauscher's by the Misses Breckinridge, daughters of the Assistant Secretary of War, for their nieces. One of the greatly admired costumes was worn by Allan Day, son of Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Day, who represented a little German prince.

An enjoyable polo chase took place Sunday morning. The trial, laid by Dr. G. E. Griffin and Capt. Lewis Foerster, was followed by the ladies as well as the officers.

One of the last drag hunts of the Riding and Hunt Club season started from Fort Myer this week, many of the post people joining in following the hounds, while others followed as closely as possible in automobiles. Among those riding were Mr. Ralph Coffin, Mrs. Bowen, Miss Howard, Col. C. G. Treat, Miss Ruth Hitchcock, Miss Catherine Treat, Mrs. M. C. Vanderveer, Dr. G. E. Griffin, Miss Scott, the Misses Scriven, Lieut. John Winter and Capt. and Mrs. Lewis Foerster.

The officers' polo teams played a fast game on the polo field Tuesday, attracting a large crowd. The Cavalry defeated the Artillery, 6 to 2. Those playing with the yellows were Capt. William D. Forsyth, Lieuts. P. H. Sheridan, H. M. Groninger and John Millikin. With the reds were Lieuts. G. H. Paine, E. St. J. Greble, Jr., Bethel W. Simpson and John M. Eager.

The Cavalry polo team, which has been playing in the South for about a month, has returned and each member is displaying two cups. The prizes won are individual rather than the usual team trophies. The enlisted men's polo teams played three games last week, two in the riding hall, as part of the special benefit drills, and the third on the polo field Sunday morning. The first game was won 3 to 1 by the Cavalry, the second was a tie, and the third was won by the Artillery, the score being 5 to 1.

TENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., April 2, 1915.

Troop D, 10th Cav., gave a large ball in the opera house at Naco to celebrate being one year under canvas on March 20, and many of their friends from Huachuca went down on the evening train, returning Sunday morning. Troop D, with Lieutenant Troxel in command, returned to the post March 22 and went into the barracks formerly occupied by the band.

Mrs. Grierson, delightfully assisted by her two daughters, Misses Alice and Joy, gave an informal supper March 21. Those present besides the hostess were Mrs. Troxel, Misses Marie and Agnes Cabell; Mr. Lyster, Lieutenants Howe, Dilworth, Hoge, Dule and Richmond. Mr. Lyster, after visiting his brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford, for several weeks, left March 22 to visit the San Francisco exposition and other places of interest in California.

Colonel O'Connor, the brigade commander, accompanied by his aid, Major James A. Ryan, arrived March 23 on an inspection trip and returned next day. Col. and Mrs. Cabell entertained at dinner for Colonel O'Connor, Major Ryan, Miss Cabell, Major and Mrs. Fleming, Colonel Brown and Capt. and Mrs. Wallach. Colonel Brown entertained the entire garrison later in the evening at a reception to meet Colonel O'Connor in the gymnasium, which was beautifully decorated with flags and guidons for the occasion. Receiving with Colonel Brown were Mrs. Rutherford and Colonel O'Connor. Dancing was enjoyed. Major Evans motored up from Naco for the reception to Colonel O'Connor and returned next day.

Capt. and Mrs. Boyd had dinner March 25 for Lieuts. and Mesdames Dockery and Troxel, Lieutenants Howe and Dule. Capt. and Mrs. Wallach entertained the same evening for Mrs. Lyster, Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford, Capt. and Mrs. Babcock and Dr. Warinner. Parker Tompkins has returned from Washington, where he has been at school and is visiting his parents. Lieutenant Dilworth gave a dance in the gymnasium March 27 in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher, Miss Flannigan and Mr. Fitzgerald, of Bisbee. Preceding the dance a dinner was served for Capt. and Mrs. Boyd, Capt. and Mrs. Walton, Mrs. Grierson, Miss Suddath, Capt. and Mrs. Barber, Lieut. and Mrs. Mueller, Lieutenant Richmond, the host and guests of honor. The party assembled at Lieutenant Dilworth's quarters and were entertained by vocal musicians stationed outside until time for dinner, which was served in the gymnasium, while music was played by the band, the guests dancing between courses. After dinner almost all the rest of the garrison joined for dancing. Mrs. Jones, of Denver, Colo., arrived March 28 and will be the guest of her brother, Colonel Brown, for several weeks.

Captain Wright, 12th Inf., a patient in the post hospital for some time, left for Fort Sam Houston March 31. Mrs. Tillson left the same day with little Helen and the baby, to join Lieutenant Tillson at Fort Apache. Colonel Grierson, who has been taking the course for field officers at Fort Leavenworth, returned to the post March 31.

A picnic party of seven ladies, consisting of Mesdames Jones, Lyster and Rutherford driving, and Mesdames Boyd, Wallach, Walton and Babcock on horseback, went to Box Canyon April 1 and spent a very pleasant time. Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb came up from Naco April 1 and left next day for a short visit to Tucson and Phoenix.

Five new houses have been begun at the eastern end of the garrison, and material for constructing all of the new buildings is being rapidly shipped in. It is hoped that when the new quarters are available for occupancy, some of the congestion resulting from insufficient quarters on the officers' line will be relieved.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth Navy Yard, N.H., April 6, 1915.

Paymr. and Mrs. George S. Wood, U.S.N., were recent visitors here from Charlestown. Paymr. E. H. Cope, U.S.N., was a recent visitor in Boston. Paymr. Alonzo G. Hearne, U.S.N., and Chief Carp. Brandy W. Wilson, U.S.N., took the thirty-second degree in Masonry at a meeting in Dover a few nights ago. Capt. J. T. Buttrick, U.S.M.C., has been enjoying a short leave.

Paymr. and Mrs. George Wood, of the Charlestown Yard, have been visiting Mrs. Wood's parents, in Kittery. Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller, U.S.N., of the Chester, has been visiting his family in Kittery.

Mrs. Charles Snowden, wife of Captain Snowden, U.S.N., commandant of the yard, recently entertained the Duplicate Auction Bridge Club of Portsmouth. Many guests from Portsmouth and the yard were present.

Pay Dir. Edward Putnam, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Putnam will shortly leave for Washington, where they will be guests of Mrs. A. T. Salter.

Lieut. and Mrs. L. J. Gulliver have returned from a brief visit in Portland, Maine, where they were guests of Lieutenant Gulliver's parents.

The fund for the erection of the Army and Navy Home in this city, being collected under direction of Chief Btsn. William L. Hill, U.S.N., has reached the mark of \$7,749.75. The most recent additions to the fund include \$100 from the Army and Navy Co-operative Company, \$6 from men on the U.S.S. Southerly, \$10 from the shipwright shop at this yard, \$47

from the machine shop, \$6 from the smith shop, \$10 from public works department laborers, and \$9.50 from the sail loft.

The Department has authorized Naval Constr. Laurence S. Adams to build a track between the shipfitters' shop and the Franklin ship house, that the heavy steel plates for the submarine may be transported easily. The track will probably be run along the ground. The cost is set at \$1,500.

The cruiser Montana will arrive April 13 for a thorough overhauling, and will probably stay three or four months. The ship will not go into ordinary, but will retain the full crew while here. The big cruiser has aboard about fifty ensigns, who are being instructed in torpedo practice.

Alvah Frost, chief draughtsman in the machinery division, was severely injured a few days ago while doing special work on a gasoline engine. The fly-wheel of the engine became loosened while revolving at a high rate of speed and struck Mr. Frost on the left leg, inflicting a long gash in the calf and badly bruising the knee.

The first two 35-foot motor sailing launches built at this yard from the recent contract will be set aboard a freight car Monday morning and shipped to New York. The boats are for the submarine tender Tallahassee and are first class boats.

Chief Btsn. William L. Hill, U.S.N., commanding the prison ship Southery, granted six weeks' leave, left to-day for Hot Springs, Va.

The work on the submarine now under construction here is 5.5 completed, in the supposition that it will take twenty-four months to build the underwater craft. Many of the frames are up and the keel nearly all connected. The workmen figure that they are one and one-half months ahead of the schedule.

Chief Mach. Mate George Pratt, who was stationed for some time on the prison ship Southery, was retired Saturday after completing thirty years of service. He received a personal letter of commendation from Secretary Daniels on his long and honorable record in the Service.

Carp. Frank M. Smith, U.S.N., attached to the industrial department as lumber expert, has been advanced to the rating of chief carpenter, his commission dating back to Jan. 30.

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Supply, sailed April 6 from Guam for Manila, P.I.

Olympia, arrived April 5 at Progreso, Mexico.

Cummings, Cassin and McCall, arrived April 5 at the navy yard, New York.

Ammen, Burrows, Patterson and Tripp, arrived April 6 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Chester, sailed April 6 from Portsmouth, N.H., for Port Royal, S.C.

Colorado, arrived April 6 at Mazatlan, Mexico.

Maryland, sailed April 6 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, H.T.

Castine, sailed April 7 from New York for Hampton Roads.

Wheeling, sailed April 8 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Chattanooga, sailed April 7 from Balboa, Canal Zone, for Corinto, Nicaragua.

Balch, Benham, Warrington and Henley, arrived April 8 at the navy yard, New York.

Solace, sailed April 8 from Washington, D.C., for Hampton Roads, Va.

Panther, arrived April 8 at Pensacola, Fla.

Downes, sailed April 7 from Camden, N.J., for Newport, R.I.

Paulding, sailed April 8 from Norfolk, Va., for the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Terry, Monaghan, Roe, Perkins, Walke and Lamson, sailed April 8 from Key West, Fla., for Pensacola, Fla.

Eagle, arrived at Guantanamo April 9.

Castine, arrived at Hampton Roads April 8.

Dixie, arrived at Boston April 9.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 2.—Lieut. S. C. Hooper to Bureau of Steam Engineering; Navy Dept., Washington, D.C., on May 3, 1915.

Ensign R. H. Booth detached Neptune; to Worden.

Paymr. J. F. Hatch detached navy yard, New York; to Wisconsin.

Chief Btsn. J. A. Riley detached St. Louis; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Btsn. Q. R. Thomson detached St. Louis; to Maryland.

Btsn. Henry Hartley detached receiving ship at Philadelphia; to Patapsco.

Btsn. Dallas Wait detached Patapsco; to home and wait orders.

APRIL 3.—Lieut. (J.G.) E. S. R. Brandt detached Prairie; to San Francisco.

Ensign P. B. Hammes to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Ensign E. P. A. Simpson detached San Francisco; to Prairie.

Ensign Merritt Hodson detached Lawrence; to connection fitting out Farragut and duty in command when commissioned.

P.A. Surg. G. R. W. French detached Naval Hospital, New York; to Maryland.

Naval Constr. E. G. Kintner detached works William Cramp and Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Asst. Naval Constr. A. W. Carmichael detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; continue sick leave of absence.

Btsn. J. L. Thomas resignation accepted, to take effect April 10, 1915.

Chief Gun. G. W. Irwin detached Naval Station, Guam; to Pacific Reserve Fleet.

Chief Gun. G. D. Stillson detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Maryland.

Pay Clerk P. T. Lansdale to Kentucky, Kearsarge and Illinois.

APRIL 5.—Lieuts. (J.G.) A. S. Wolfe, H. D. McHenry and O. C. Badger commissioned from March 7, 1915.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. D. Moore detached Oregon; to New Orleans.

Ensign H. W. Underwood detached Maryland; to command Stewart.

P.A. Surg. B. H. Dorsey detached Atlantic Reserve Fleet; to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

P.A. Paymr. J. L. Chatterton commissioned from Aug. 23, 1912.

Chief Btsn. T. M. Cassidy detached Maryland; to Albatross.

Chief Btsn. T. W. Healey detached Neptune; to Vestal.

Btsn. J. E. Armstrong detached Vestal; to Neptune.

Btsn. F. A. Pipp detached Albatross; to St. Louis.

Chief Guns. J. E. Orton, W. O. King, William Seach, C. L. Bridges and Albert Klingler commissioned from Jan. 16, 1915.

Gun. W. A. Eaton detached receiving ship at New York; to flagship cruiser squadron, Atlantic Fleet.

APRIL 6.—Comdr. L. M. Nulton detached command Montana; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. Chester Wells detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., April 15; to command Montana April 26, 1915.

Lieut. Frank Rorsbach to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. (J.G.) M. J. Peterson detached New Orleans; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. S. Gillette detached command Stewart; to command Truxton.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. M. Steckel detached command Perry; to home and wait orders.

Ensign A. R. Marron detached St. Louis; to New Orleans.

Ensigns C. E. Rosendahl and J. R. Redman detached St. Louis; to Oregon.

A. A. Surg. W. H. Rennie detached Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.; to Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Pay Inspn. H. A. Dent to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., on April 12, 1915.

Gun. H. C. Schrader detached receiving ship at Philadelphia; to Michigan.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Cavite, P.I., April 6, 1915.

Comdr. S. E. Moses to Naval Station, Olongapo.

Lieut. Comdr. V. A. Kimberly detached Saratoga; to home and wait orders.

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is one of which you should feel justly proud. It is a real department store—the realization of our ambitions—the result of our co-operative work.

In choosing the present location, we had these things in view: to have the new store in a central location, to have plenty of space and daylight, to have perfect ventilation, and to have the best facilities for good service.

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Resident Salesman: San Francisco, Cal., care Hastings Clothing Co., Post and Grant Aves.

Resident Salesman: Boston, Mass.

Tampico on April 2, sighted a large piece of wreckage. It was dragged to a position near the sea buoy off the entrance of Cape Fear Bar.

Early on the morning of April 4 the cutter Mohawk received a radio message from the Brooklyn Navy Yard saying that the S.S. New York had reported three barges adrift at the mouth of Ambrose Channel. The cutter soon ran across the J. Rich Steers, of New York, having in tow two barges. The stake boat of these scows was still adrift, as it could not be taken in tow by the tug. The Mohawk located the stake boat and towed it to the master of the tug J. Rich Steers and took duplicate receipts for the same.

COAST GUARD ORDERS

APRIL 1.—Third Lieut. L. V. Kielhorn detached from the Seminole and ordered to the Winona.

Second Lieut. P. F. Roach detached from the Yamacraw and ordered to the Apache.

Second Lieut. L. L. Bennett detached from the Winona on relief and ordered to anchorage duty, Chicago.

Btsn. Charles Martinson detached from the Androscoggin and ordered to the Itasca.

Master-at-Arms Edward La Gram detached from the Woodbury and ordered to the Androscoggin as acting boatswain.

APRIL 2.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. H. C. Roach detached McCulloch; to Yamacraw; granted thirty days' leave en route.

Second Lieut. R. R. Waesche detached Pamlico and assigned to duty at headquarters.

APRIL 3.—First Lieut. M. E. Shearer detached receiving ship, to Marine Barracks, Puget Sound.

First Lieut. F. T. Evans detached Marine Barracks, Guam; to United States.

First Lieut. S. P. Budd detached Marine Barracks, Annapolis; to 27th Co., Marine Barracks, New York.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. W. E. W. Hall. Boston, Mass.

APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. H. E. Rideout. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Mare Island, Cal.

CALUMET—Master's Mate A. M. Totzke. New York.

COLFAX—Stationship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Wilcox. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. G. E. Wilcox. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Master's Mate G. D. Robinson. New York.

ITASCA—Arundel Cove, Md. Out of commission.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed. At Sausalito, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottell. New York.

MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Seattle, Wash.

MIAMI—1st Lieut. B. H. Camden. Halifax, Nova Scotia.

MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.

PAMILICO—Capt. W. W. Joynes. New Bern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. F. A. Lewis. Halifax, N.S.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell. Neah Bay, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown. Honolulu, H.T.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. L. Sill. Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALASKA—Capt. H. G. Hamlet. Seattle, Wash.

WINDOM—South Baltimore, Md. Out of commission.

WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate Axel Foss. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. H. B. West. Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Myers. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, Jr. Portland, Me.

YACMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

A radiogram from the Norwegian steamer Christian Knudsen via New York states that on April 7, in latitude 31°38', longitude 77°50', passed the water-logged schooner Lizzie B. Willey.

The cutter Miami arrived in Elizabeth City April 7.

The cutter Miami passed a derelict April 7 in latitude 42°55', longitude 65°15'. It appeared to be a three-masted schooner, with two masts showing and her hull submerged.

The cutter Woodbury left Portsmouth April 8 for Portland cruising.

The cutter Onondaga reports floating the Baker Palmer, ashore on Lynnhaven Roads on April 8; also delivered the Rob Roy at Newport News Shipyard.

The schooner which the cutter Seminole started to tow is presumably the Alice Murphy. By radio Captain Uberroth reports that the vessel is probably the one said to be ashore off Diamond Shoals Lightship April 7 and apparently lumber laden.

The cutter Seminole, while searching for the oil steamer

Housekeeping Linens for Spring

Our stocks of Table Linens, Bed Linens and Towels have never been fuller or the variety larger. The assortment includes a good shipment of the celebrated Flemish goods direct from Brussels, which recently came to hand.



Reg. Trade Mark.

Napkins (Per Dozen)

Breakfast Size — \$1.75, 2.25, 2.50, 2.85, 3.00, 3.25 and upwards.
Dinner Size — 3.00, 3.25, 3.50, 3.75, 4.00 and upwards.

Table Cloths

2 x 2 yards — \$2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 2.85, 3.00, 3.25 and up.
2 x 2½ yards — 2.50, 2.85, 3.25, 3.50, 4.00 and up.
2 x 3 yards — 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 4.75, 5.25 and up.
Larger sizes at proportionate prices.

Fancy Table Linens—A very ample variety in hemstitched, embroidered and lace trimmed Doylies, Tea Cloths, Scarfs, Napkins, Luncheon Sets, Tray Cloths, etc., all moderately priced. We quote for several representative lines:

Lace Luncheon and Dinner Cloths, \$30.00 to 175.00.

Hemstitched Damask Tea Napkins, \$3.00 to 12.00 dozen.

Madeira Luncheon Set (25 pieces), \$7.00 to 90.00 set.

Towels and Bed Linens—A complete variety of sizes and styles of Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases at our usual attractive prices.

Hemmed Towels, \$2.75, 3.00, 3.50, 4.50 dozen.

Hemstitched Towels, \$3.00, 3.50, 4.50, 6.50 dozen.

Hemstitched Sheets, \$7.50, 8.50, 9.50, 12.50 per pair.

Hemstitched Pillow Cases, \$1.50, 2.00, 2.50 per pair.

Mail Orders receive our prompt attention.

James McCutcheon & Co., Fifth Ave., 34th & 33d Sts., N.Y.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 7, 1915

The Easter hop, held in the midst of the storm on Saturday evening, was unusually brilliant. Everybody who attended the dance had to go on foot, for the motor bus became disabled when half way there on account of the huge snowdrifts and the wind was blowing a gale. There were no casualties reported, however, and the hop was thoroughly enjoyed. Mrs. Timberlake received with Cadet Prichard.

Miss Dorothy Krayenbuhl gave a supper party after the roller skating on Monday evening for her guest, Miss Frances Murray. Among other guests asked were Lieut. and Mrs. Higley, Miss Helen Higley, the Misses Townsley, Miss Shaw, Miss Baskette, Miss Webb, Lieutenants Bradford, Kalloch, Crawford, Hall, DeArmond, Garrison. Mrs. Jackson Fleming, who gave an interesting lecture on "My Experiences in France During the Battle of the Marne," Tuesday evening in Highland Falls, was the guest while there of Mrs. Tracy, who entertained at dinner in her honor and for Lieut. and Mrs. Householder and Major Runcie.

Miss Nathalie Campbell was weekend guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, who entertained for her with a party and supper, inviting Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Wildrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Beere, the Misses Townsley, Miss Taylor, Lieutenants Richardson, Russell, Lee, Sohlberg and Lockwood. Jackie Wildrick celebrated his fourth birthday anniversary Tuesday with a lovely party and Easter egg hunt for Misses Cary Walker, Ella Sue Henderson, Eleanor Cutrer, Mary Holderness, Frances Stearns, Helen Pendleton, Adelaide Oldfield, Marjorie Bell, Nancy Baird, Devin Mitchell, Masters Thomas Butler, James Cunningham, Jr., Gabriel Asensio, Ladd MacMillan, Walter Drysdale and Edward Wildrick.

Miss Margaret Normoyle was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Stuart for the Easter hop and weekend. Mr. and Mrs. Crehore and Miss Sybil Crehore, of Milton, Mass., are guests of Col. and Mrs. Townsley. Mrs. Coburn and baby daughter, Elizabeth, have gone to Washington to visit relatives. Miss Elizabeth Taylor, of Kentucky, is the guest of her cousins, Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Wildrick. Mrs. Stearns, Sr., Miss Rosalie Stearns and Mr. Robert Stearns are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Stearns for the Easter holidays. Capt. and Mrs. Glade's guests for the Easter hop and over Sunday were the Misses Shattuck and Austin; Capt. and Mrs. Glade had dinner Saturday for the Misses Shattuck and Austin, Cadets Peyton and Boots.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles A. Walker and young son, of Watervliet Arsenal, were weekend guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hobbs, who entertained at supper on Sunday for them and Lieut. and Mrs. O'Leary, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoisington, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer spent the weekend at Englewood, N.J., guests of Mrs. Holmer's aunt, Mrs. Loveland. Miss Haussman, of Portland, Ore., and Miss Stern, of New York, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson over Sunday; on Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson's guests at supper were Miss Haussman, Miss Stern, Cadets Wales and Danney. Miss Anna Pendleton, daughter of Colonel Pendleton and sister of Cadet Pendleton, was the Easter guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Householder, who entertained at dinner Sunday for her and Cadets Wells, Finley, Pendleton and Rafferty.

Mrs. Glade gave an Easter tea Sunday for her guests, the Misses Shattuck and Austin, and for the Misses Townsley, Guilford, Slaughter, Baskette, Kriger, Krayenbuhl, Murray, Dorothy Jones, Cramp顿, Best, Shaw, Pendleton, Gillette and about sixty cadets. Miss Marian Townsley, Miss Shaw, Misses Helen Townsley, Dorothy Krayenbuhl, Frances Murray and Vera Kriger assisted in the dining room.

Miss Nellie Haig, sister of Dr. Haig, M.C., was over Sunday guest of Capt. and Mrs. Daley, who at supper in her honor entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson, Misses Haussman, Miss Katrina Weed and Miss Janet Mowry are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Babb for Easter week. Miss Netta Haines was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Graham for the weekend. Lieut. and Mrs. Higley's guests were the Misses Helen Higley, Dorsey Pallen and Harriet Duncan; Mrs. Higley's guests at supper Saturday were the Misses Higley, Pallen, Duncan, Haines, Murray, Krayenbuhl, Cadets Brundred, Conklin, Taylor, Steiner and Chamberlin. Mr. Otho Cushing, of New York, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson over Sunday.

Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith's guests at dinner Easter Sunday were Misses Krayenbuhl and Murray. Cadets Neyland, Steiner and Krayenbuhl. Mr. and Mrs. Eckels' guests at dinner Sunday were Miss Haig and Cadet C. A. Jones. Lieut. and Mrs. Householder and Lieutenant Lee went down to the city Wednesday as guests of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y.

at dinner and the regimental review following; the regiment was reviewed by Captain Baer, Lieutenants Householder and Lee acting as aids. Col. and Mrs. Robinson's guests at dinner Sunday were Miss Campbell, Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. Otho Cushing and Lieutenant Richardson. Capt. and Mrs. Carter's guests at dinner Sunday were Cadets Corbin and Hayden. There were two small informal teas given recently for Miss Murray, one on Thursday afternoon, when Lieutenant Garrison entertained, and another on Easter Monday, given by Lieutenant Kalloch.

Lieut. and Mrs. Drysdale's guests for Easter were Mrs. Frier and Miss Frier. The Misses Townsley's guests at dinner on Tuesday were Miss Margaret Shaw, Lieutenants Uhl, Aleshire and Sohlberg. Mrs. van Rensselaer Barnard, of Hudson, N.Y., has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Tschappat the past week; on Easter Monday Mrs. Tschappat had tea in honor of Mrs. Barnard and Mrs. Mason and for Mesdames Townsley, Crehore, Cary, Reilly, Glade, Watson, Boak, sr., Boak, Watson, Hobbs and Asensio. Among the many guests at the hotel for Easter are Mrs. William P. Hall and Miss Therese Hall, of Washington, Mrs. Reed and Miss Doughton, of Princeton.

The Sewing Club was entertained by Mrs. Purdon on Tuesday morning. The Monday Evening Bridge met on Easter Monday at the home of Col. and Mrs. Willcox. Mrs. Goethals and Miss Fiebeger returned Monday from Panama, where they had been visiting Gen. and Mrs. Goethals for a fortnight. Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Polk, parents of Mrs. Marshburn, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn for the week. Miss Pauline Moore was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Delano for over Sunday. Leland Hunt, who attends school in Washington, is spending the Easter holidays with his parents, Capt. and Mrs. Hunt. Recent visitors at the post were Col. J. B. Bellinger, Q.M. Corps, and Capt. C. W. Haverkampf, Medical Corps, of Governor's Island. There will be a concert on Saturday evening by the Colgate University Glee Club.

A beautiful special musical program was arranged by Mr. Frederick Mayer for the Easter service at the Cadet Chapel, the choir of ninety voices being assisted by Cadets Moses, Warren and Tate as soloists. Before the service a quartette of brass instruments played Easter hymns and carols from the Chapel tower. A complete new set of altar linen, embroidered and given by ladies of the church, was used for the first time on Easter.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 8, 1915.

The Argentine dreadnaught Moreno, Capt. Ismael Galindez commanding, sailed from Annapolis Roads on Friday morning, bound for Philadelphia. She is expected to remain there some time, and may visit Annapolis again before returning to Argentina.

The victorious Navy fencers returned home on Sunday afternoon from the intercollegiate tournament in New York, having a score of thirty bouts won and fifteen defeats.

Thirty enlisted Filipinos of the U.S. Navy arrived here on Wednesday and will be employed on the summer practice cruise of the midshipmen as mess men.

Trophy Hall was crowded on Saturday night to hear the lecture of P.A. Engr. W. R. King, U.S.N., retired, on "The Romance and Tragedy of Mexico." It is said that this is the first time a graduate of the Naval Academy has returned to it in the part of public lecturer. The motion pictures accompanying the lecture included the fall of Vera Cruz. The lecturer is president of the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute. He formerly made frequent visits to the Academy, taking especial interest in its athletic sports.

Mrs. Forrest J. Royal, mother of Midshipman Royal, First Class, is here until after June Week. Mrs. Berry and Miss Berry, wife and daughter of Rear Admiral Berry, U.S.N., who have spent the winter at Asheville, N.C., are here at Carvel Hall.

Ensign Morris D. Gilmore, U.S.N., is visiting his family at the home of Mrs. Alia Iseman, Murray Hill. Mrs. Charles T. S. Gladden, wife of Ensign Gladden, who has been here with her sisters, Mrs. Annie Monroe and Mrs. Girault, left Tuesday for Old Point Comfort to join her husband. Mrs. Clarkson J. Bright, wife of Ensign Bright, who has been here with her mother, Mrs. W. L. Marcy, also left Tuesday for Old Point Comfort. Mrs. G. J. McMillin, wife of Ensign McMillin, who has been visiting her brother, Mr. Morgan Partlett, and her sister, Mrs. T. J. Linthicum, left Wednesday to join her husband at Old Point Comfort. Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman, bandmaster of the Naval Academy, who was taken seriously ill on Tuesday, is reported improved to-day. Mrs. Reeves, wife of P.A. Surg. L. S. K. Reeves, U.S.N., entertained at a card party on Wednesday.

The snowstorm of Saturday prevented the Navy and Amherst from playing baseball. For the first time in twenty-one years, it is said, snow lay on the ground at Easter in Annapolis. On Wednesday the midshipmen beat the Holy Cross team, 4 to 1. On the same afternoon the Navy won at lacrosse from

Cornell at the same figures, and on Tuesday last Penn State beat the Navy by the same numbers.

Though Yale won from the midshipmen here Wednesday afternoon by 6 to 5 in eight innings, only in one spot did it indicate that its nine was anything above the ordinary. That was at the hot corner, where Reilly of Yale put through some scoops and underhand throws to first that were the best plays of the kind seen here in years. For the balance, the fielding was not of a high caliber, and the battery work was decidedly below par. The visitors were not able to hit Blodgett with any regularity, but won because of poor work of the midshipmen in the field, and because the Navy could not hit when safe ones meant runs. In the eighth inning the midshipmen held something of a batting rally, but Yale pulled out with a margin of one. Blodgett pitched a creditable game and had every chance to win had he been given half decent support. He also finished his position in fine style. The Navy nine: T. Fisher, 3B.; Adams, s.s.; H. Fisher, c.f.; Hicks, c.; Moran, r.f.; Rodgers, 1B.; Calhoun, 2B.; Smith, Glover, l.f.; Blodgett, p.

Though beaten 9 to 1 at lacrosse by the midshipmen here this afternoon, Baltimore City College put up a game fight. The weight and strength of the midshipmen had their effect, however. Solberg played a particularly fine game offensively, and he was closely pressed by Compton and Clarke. Other Navy players were Manley, Wiley, Scott, Graham, Wilks, Vickery, Alexander, Wead and Jenkins; substitutions, Kenworthy for Graham, Hill for Alexander, Ginder for Clarke, Dunwoody for Wead, Keady for Sohlberg.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., April 7, 1915.

The Brick House mess on Monday night gave a large farewell stag banquet to Col. Rogers Birnie, who retired that day. Appropriate speeches were made and Colonels Birnie and Tillman reminisced most interestingly of their services together on the Arizona border. Many telegrams were received and beautiful gifts in remembrance of Colonel Birnie's birthday. Those present besides the officers at the proving ground were Brig. Gen. C. S. Smith, Col. B. W. Dunn, O. B. Mitcham, S. E. Allen, W. M. Black, S. E. Tillman, Majors J. E. Nichols, L. T. Hillman, J. L. Shepard and Messrs. Pynchon, of Springfield, Mass., and Spackman, of New York city. Majors J. E. Nicholls and L. T. Hillman have been at the proving ground for the past week; they, with Major Hawkins, are on a board to select officers for the Ordnance Department from those who recently took the examination.

There was special music at the Easter services at the post chapel. Mesdames Shepard, Hawkins and Brett sang "Lift Thine Eyes," from the oratorio "Elijah."

Major and Mrs. Lamoureux left Friday for their new station at Fort Wadsworth. Miss Dessalines Shepard is home for a two weeks' vacation and Mr. W. H. Brett came down from Dartmouth College to be with his brother, Capt. M. L. Brett, during his Easter vacation. Capt. and Mrs. Brinton had their cousin, Miss Elsie Brinton, of Philadelphia, with them for several days last week and on Thursday evening they had a few people in to meet her. Miss Brinton has a remarkable contralto voice and entertained the guests with several songs, which were ably accompanied by Mrs. Shepard. Mrs. J. W. Woodbul, of Swansboro, N.C., is visiting her niece, Mrs. F. Hanna.

This post was awakened by a fire alarm Sunday morning about four o'clock; the fire proving to be the oil house, which was entirely consumed. Fortunately the gas tank did not explode.

Captain Bunker had Captain Brinton as his guest at the Lamb's Easter gambol given at the Hudson Theater Sunday night. Major Glen F. Jenks left yesterday on a month's leave before sailing for the Philippines. Mrs. Brett had Mesdames Shepard, Hawkins, Brinton, Bunker and Colvin in to tea yesterday afternoon. Miss B. Scott, of New York city, has been the guest of Mrs. Bown for the past week.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., April 7, 1915.

Mrs. McGlachan, who has been spending the winter with her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. C. B. Lane, has left for her home near Boston. Mrs. R. D. Brown entertained at tea March 26 for her mother, Mrs. Valk, who has returned from Annapolis. Others present were Mesdames White, Feeter, Dunn, Lane, Hicks and Osmun. On the same evening Major and Mrs. R. S. Abernethy gave an elaborate dinner for Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Capt. and Mrs. McMillan and Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmore. Lieut. and Mrs. Earl McFarland are being congratulated on the birth of a son and a daughter, born in New York April 1. Mr. Kilshaw Dunn has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Allen Kimberly.

Inside the Officers' Club Saturday night the violent snowstorm which raged outside was entirely forgotten by those who attended the unique dinner-dance given by Capt. Thomas Duncan and Lieut. Philip Mathews. The guests were received in the reading room downstairs, and as each entered the dining room he or she was presented with a soldier's mess kit. The mess tent (table) was at the far end of the room, a "bread line" was formed and each served in his turn to a delicious supper. Later in the evening the band appeared and dancing was enjoyed by many, while the others took to bridge. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Major and Mrs. Pearce, Major and Mrs. Abernethy, Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. William Paterson, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Major Brownlee, Lieuts. and Mesdames Gilmor, Kimberly, Dunn, Brown, Osmun, Mrs. Feeter, Mr. Julian Gibson, Captain Gardner and Lieutenant Baird.

Mr. Julian Gibson, of New Haven, Conn., was weekend guest of his sister, Mrs. Cooper. Major Brownlee had an accident to his automobile on Friday; the wheel came off while turning the corner near his home. Mrs. P. W. Huntington, who was in the tonneau, was thrown from the car to the pavement, bruising her badly, cutting her head and knocking her unconscious. She is still in bed, but recovering. The other occupants of the car, Major Brownlee, Captain Huntington and Mrs. Moore, escaped unharmed. Dr. Moore, who has been quite ill in the post hospital, has been removed to his quarters and is recuperating.

Col. and Mrs. White and Mrs. Feeter were guests of honor at tea dance given by the officers and ladies of the post Monday as a farewell to the Whites, who leave for Fort Hamilton Friday. The hop room was decorated with potted plants and spring flowers. In the library, which was also elaborately decorated, were tables laden with good things to eat and drink. Those assisting were Mesdames Hearn, Abernethy, Pearce and McMillan. Others present were Colonel Hearn, Majors Pearce and McMillan. Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Cheeseman, Lieuts. and Mesdames Kimberly, Lane, Gilmor, Brown, Osmun, Hicks, Dunn, Captain Huntington, Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. William Paterson, Captains Gardner and Duncan, Lieutenants Mathews and Baird. The Sarrats are still in quarantine, as Charlotte Jane has the mumps.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., April 4, 1915.

Lieut. Frank M. Kennedy, 10th Inf., is in command. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Eichelberger, who live next door to Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy, are again their nearest neighbors, both families arriving recently from Panama. Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger gave a lovely little dinner last night in celebration of their wedding anniversary. Mrs. Eichelberger was Miss Gudger, of Asheville, N.C., whose father for a number of years was supreme judge in the Canal Zone.

Miss Mary Budd is spending the Easter holiday season with her aunt, Mrs. Harold L. Jackson. Capt. and Mrs. Jackson gave a handsome dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens, of the Navy, and Lieutenant Carberry, of the Aviation Corps. Capt. and Mrs. Parker, of the Marine Corps, have returned from a pleasant visit to Cuba.

Gen. and Mrs. William Auman are enjoying a prolonged trip

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to California. Their daughter, Mrs. Katherine Ogden, is with friends in the Adirondacks for Easter week. Mrs. and Miss Emmons are the guests of Lieut. Delos Emmons, who is quartermaster of Fort Porter. Miss Scheckles returns to Washington next week after a charming visit to her sister, Mrs. Bastion, who is giving the last of a delightful series of house dances for Miss Scheckles.

Lieut. J. G. Stevens, in charge of the Buffalo recruiting district, has received orders from Washington to begin enlistments in the Naval Reserve in accordance with the recent act of Congress.

Capt. and Mrs. Welch may move out to Fort Porter this month. Captain Welch is connected with the National Guard of Buffalo and New York and has recently returned from Alaska.

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., April 5, 1915.

Easter day was observed by three beautiful services at the post chapel. At 8:30 in the morning Father Bernier had mass and the regular services at 10:30 and 7:30 were in charge of Chaplain Fleming. The beautiful memorial flowers on the altar were afterward given to the sick in the hospital. Mrs. Meyer, wife of the chief trumpeter of the 2d Cavalry, had charge of the music. At Sunday school every child received an egg and a potted flower in bloom.

A game of basketball was played Saturday evening between the 1st and 3d Squadrons, the latter winning. Music was furnished by the 2d Cavalry band. After the game Capt. and Mrs. King gave a Welsh rabbit party for their daughter, Miss Nancy, and for Lieuts. and Mesdames Barney, Beck, Hunter, Mrs. McCoy, Miss Winn, Lieutenant Talbee, Snyder, Sumner, Brett, Nicholson, Ratzkoff, Nelson, Duval and Foster.

Capt. and Mrs. Romeyne gave a dinner on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Buchanan on Friday had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Weed, Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Weed's guest, Miss Frick, and Lieutenant Ratzkoff. Miss Fenton arrived Thursday to spend a week as guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Fenton. Miss Nancy King, who is attending school in Montreal, is spending the Easter holidays with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. King. Mrs. McCoy, of Jamestown, Va., guest of her brother, Lieutenant Barney, and Mrs. Barney for several months, leaves for her home to-night.

Lieut. and Mrs. Waterman have as their guest Miss Davis. The quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley are in quarantine, as their little son, Howard, was taken ill with German measles last week. Col. and Mrs. Dickman are moving into the commanding officer's quarters. Miss Dickman, who has been taking the trip to Panama, is expected home on Wednesday and will bring with her as her guest Miss Mary Devol, of Washington.

Lieutenant Andrews has just purchased a 1915 Studebaker. Among others on the post who own machines are Major Clark, Captain Smedberg, Captain Purington, Lieutenant Meade, Talbee and Snyder.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 6, 1915.

Mrs. C. R. Alley had a birthday dinner Friday in honor of Captain Alley and for Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Brigham, Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Crain, Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander J. Gillespie, Lieut. and Mrs. Rufus F. Maddux, Lieut. and Mrs. E. F. Barlow, Lieut. and Mrs. Hickok, Lieut. and Mrs. Forrest E. Williford, Lieut. J. K. Jemison and Miss Jemison. Lieut. and Mrs. Rufus F. Maddux entertained at supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury and their guests, Dr. and Mrs. Pillsbury.

Mrs. Dean Hall entertained the Bridge Club Monday night. Among those present were Mesdames Alley, Maddux, Williford, Barlow, Chambers, Clark, Chapman and Walker. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles A. Chapman had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller, Lieut. Cary R. Wilson, Lieut. E. Kingman, Mrs. Wood and Miss Bird. Mrs. Forbes gave a luncheon at the Chamberlin Monday for Mesdames Haynes, Nugent, Hanna, Knox, Brigham, Carson, Perneau, Rose, Windrick, Masteller and Taylor.

Capt. and Mrs. Taylor had a dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Major and Mrs. Little, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury. Capt. and Mrs. C. E. N. Howard had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Mrs. McMaster, Capt. R. I. McKenney, Lieut. and Mrs. Williford, Lieut. and Mrs. Hall. Major and Mrs. Williams had as guests over Easter Miss Eleanor Williams and Miss Chorley. Mrs. Williams had dinner Saturday in their honor and for Misses Helen Ohnstad, Bessie Oler, Ann B. Kimberly, Lieutenant Larrabee, Hannum, Colladay, McCain and Hoskins.

Mrs. Guy Hanna is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Quinn Gray. Lieut. C. B. Platt, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon on the U.S.S. Benham Tuesday for Misses Bessie and Ann B. Kimberly, Bessie Oler, Mr. Oler, Mr. Stuart G. Morley, Capt. J. B. Gay, U.S.N., Lieutenant Hedrick, U.S.N., and Ensign Riedel. Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes gave a tea Sunday in honor of Mrs. Dickinson, wife of ex-Secretary Dickinson. Mrs. Masteller and Mrs. Rose served.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles A. Chapman had dinner Friday for Mrs. Wood, Miss Bird, Lieut. and Mrs. George F. Moore, Lieutenants Ljungstedt and Rockwood. Mrs. E. F. Barlow and Mrs. Hickok gave a bridge party Monday for Mesdames Masteller, Howard, Alley, Crain, Jarman, Williford, Gillespie, Arthur, Hall, Walker, Maddux, McCune, Marsh, Barlow, Hickok, Jemison, Frazer, Moore, Lyon, Hood, Dodson, Pierce, Clark, Sperry, Perneau, Stovall, Cox, Chapman, Moreton, Anderson, Waddell and Misses Wing and Jemison.

Capt. and Mrs. James Totten gave a dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Stark, Major and Mrs. Little, Lieut. E. S. Garrison and Mr. and Mrs. Massey. Mrs. Pierces and Mrs. McCune entertained the ladies of the class at bridge last Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. George F. Moore had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Ide, Mrs. Rose, Lieutenant Campbell and Colladay.

FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., April 4, 1915.

Mrs. Edward H. Conger, wife of Lieutenant Conger, U.S.M.C., with her little son and daughter, has returned to the Pensacola Navy Yard from Ancon, Panama, where she has been several months with her parents, Consul and Mrs. J. B. Schuber, and enjoyed the delightful social life of the American colony. Beginning with Wednesday of this week a series of informal dances was instituted by the officers and ladies of Fort Barrancas. They will be given each succeeding Wednesday at the gymnasium, following the moving pictures.

Capt. and Mrs. George O. Hubbard entertained at tea Thursday after dress parade for Col. and Mrs. Thomas Ridgway, Mrs. L. B. Magruder, Mrs. W. T. Boyd, Miss Pearl Shepard, Miss Wyth, of St. Paul, Minn., Lieuts. R. B. Colton and S. S. Winslow and Capt. John McBride. The bachelors gave a very pretty dinner Thursday at the bachelors' mess. Lieut. and Mrs. Kirk chaperoned. Their guests were Miss Pearl Shepard, of Pensacola, Miss Wyth, of St. Paul, Lieut. J. Morrison, U.S.N. Lieut. and Mrs. L. L. Bender entertained Lieuts. S. S. Winslow and R. B. Colton at dinner Friday. Col. and Mrs. Thomas Ridgway entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. George O. Hubbard, Lieut. and Mrs. L. B. Magruder.

Anna Pavlova, Russian ballet and symphony, appeared at the Pensacola opera house Saturday evening and some who enjoyed it from the post were Col. and Mrs. Ridgway, Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder, Lieutenants Colton and Spiller, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Kennedy. Lieut. and Mrs. L. B. Magruder had a little supper

after the theater for Col. and Mrs. Ridgway, Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard.

Major A. W. Morse, M.C., has returned from leave, having accompanied Mrs. Morse to New York, where she sailed on board the La Touraine to visit her parents in Paris. Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder were dinner guests of Lieut. J. L. Holcombe and Mrs. Holcombe Sunday.

Several of the naval aviators were hosts Sunday evening at one of the most delightful occasions that has been given for some time. At one of the handsome Bay Shore residences, and before large open fires, the guests first enjoyed a delicious buffet supper. After supper a number of the naval officers and Miss Cora Louise Simpson, Mrs. Megarole and Miss Jane Knowles entertained the guests (numbering about forty) with all sorts of songs, accompanied by different instruments, forming a good orchestra. Miss Simpson played the violin, Lieutenant Dunn the mandolin, Lieutenant Withers the ukulele, Lieutenant Johnson the banjo, while Lieut. Pat N. L. Bellinger played the guitar and mouth organ. The evening was a jolly one, everyone joining in all the old songs, new ones and songs generally known throughout the Navy, which no doubt were learned at the Academy. Those from the post enjoying the evening were Capt. and Mrs. George O. Hubbard, Lieut. and Mrs. W. T. Boyce, Miss Nathalie Berry, Lieut. E. E. Spiller.

Mrs. L. B. Magruder will leave Monday for Savannah, to be with her parents for a week. She has gone to attend the wedding of her sister, Miss Hull, and Mr. Stevens, a prominent young business man of Savannah, Ga. Mrs. Paul J. Horton, accompanied by her grandmother, Mrs. Morris, leaves for Newark, N.J., to be with Mrs. Horton's mother for a few weeks. Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn, Lieut. and Mrs. Gibson, Lieut. and Mrs. Moses, all U.S.N., are occupying small cottages on the Bayou Grand, where they will be during the stay of the ships to which these officers are attached.

Private J. Middlebrook, 15th C.A.C., and wharfinger at Fort Barrancas, mourns the death of his wife, Mary Louise Pate, who left a little son Paul, age three years, and daughter Helen, eighteen months. She was a most loving and faithful wife and mother, and the beautiful floral tributes and the numbers attending the last rites spoke the heart-felt sympathy of the entire post.

PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Port McKinley, Maine, April 5, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Avery J. French had as guests on Monday evening Misses Lelia Schofield, Betty Payson, Margaret Cox, Alice Foster, Jennie Means, Mr. Wallace Parsons, Dr. Phillip Thompson, Dr. Howard Everett, Mr. Walter Hammonds and Mr. Leland Means, all of Portland, who, after a delightful dinner, enjoyed bowling for two hours and then adjourned to the club rooms, where Lieut. and Mrs. French gave a Dutch supper.

Lieut. and Mrs. Franklin Babcock, of Fort Williams, gave a dinner at the Country Club Monday for Mrs. Munson, wife of Captain Munson, and for Col. and Mrs. Henry D. Todd, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell, Miss Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Genux, Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Mr. Hale and Mr. Small. Mrs. Kenneth Blood was hostess for the Card Club Tuesday. Col. and Mrs. Brown, who have been spending the winter at Fort Preble with their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Turner, have left for their home in Paris, Maine. Lieut. Allen R. Edwards has returned to Port McKinley from Fort Monroe, where he passed for promotion.

Lieut. and Mrs. Turner, of Fort Preble, had dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Gatchell, Col. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Widdifield, Capt. and Mrs. Wilbur, Capt. and Mrs. Pearson, of Fort Williams, had a pretty dinner Wednesday for a number from the Fort Williams garrison. Col. G. W. Gatchell and his staff officers, Captain Butler and Lieutenant Babcock, visited the posts of this district for inspection on Friday and were guests at luncheon of Captain Reeder, of Fort McKinley.

At bowling the largest score of last week was made by Mrs. Henry D. Todd, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell gave a dinner for their house guests, Mrs. Frank Cooke, of New York, and for Mrs. Mosby, Mrs. Cooke, Captain Kramer, Lieutenants Grace, Edwards, Seybt and Rutherford. Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Miller gave a pretty pink dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Bowen, Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock, Lieut. and Mrs. Bennett. Another dinner was given at Fort Williams on Wednesday by Col. and Mrs. Gatchell for Capt. and Mrs. Beckham, Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock.

Mrs. Behr, of Fort Preble, on Thursday gave a beautiful luncheon for Mesdames Widdifield, Armstrong, Wilbur, Blood and Pearson. Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton's dinner guests on Thursday were Capt. and Mrs. Behr, Capt. and Mrs. Butler and Lieutenant Toohey. The Rev. Mr. Staire, of the First Baptist Church in Portland, held services at the McKinley Y.M.C.A. rooms Wednesday evening. Miss Staire rendering a charming solo. Lieut. and Mrs. G. R. Meyer, of Fort McKinley, had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Mesdames Cooke, Mosby and Robb.

Mrs. Frank Cooke after a two weeks' visit to her sister, Mrs. Frank C. Jewell, returned to her home in New York Friday. Easter was observed at Fort McKinley by a visit from Father Monahan, of Portland, who was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Morse. The gymnasium had been transformed into a beautifully decorated chapel and here Father Monahan heard confessions on Saturday and read mass on Sunday at 6 a.m., which was largely attended. The Sunday school at Fort McKinley, under direction of the Y.M.C.A., held a special Easter service Sunday afternoon. The "egg hunt" which immediately followed the service was a great success notwithstanding the heavy snow storm on Saturday evening. Mrs. H. S. Miller, of Fort Williams, was hostess for the Bridge Club Tuesday.

At Fort Williams on Easter Sunday there was a celebration for the Sunday school children in the afternoon. The musical program was especially good, as the students had been training for several weeks, under direction of Miss Mabel Gatchell, daughter of Colonel Gatchell. Chaplain S. J. Smith gave one of his travolges at Fort Williams on Sunday afternoon, which was followed by an Easter service.

Bowling on Monday was very popular at Fort McKinley, and following the game the players adjourned to the club for a Dutch supper. Present: Col. and Mrs. Todd, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Mrs. Cooke, Major and Mrs. Whitcomb, Captain Morse, Lieuts. and Mesdames Meyer, French and Williams, Lieutenant Edwards and Captain Kramer.

The soldiers of Fort Williams were called upon to fight a bad fire at Delano Park last week, and so successfully handled the situation that there was not a great loss. Much credit is due the soldiers for their work under the command of Capt. D. Y. Beckham.

Captain Beckham is ordered to New York to be on the staff of Col. J. V. White. Captain Beckham is the "pioneer" in this district, having served at Fort Williams for six years. Captain Beckham and his charming wife have many friends in this vicinity who regret the order exceedingly.

FORT CASWELL.

Fort Caswell, N.C., April 4, 1915.

Mrs. Peace has returned after a three months' visit in New York and Washington. She left her little daughter Mary at school in Raleigh, N.C. Mrs. Thompson entertained at bridge Tuesday, Mrs. Herman winning the prize. Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan gave a dinner party Tuesday for Captain Gilmer, Miss Gilmer, Mrs. Crocker, Lieut. and Mrs. Herman. Messrs. Grant and O'Neil, of Wilmington, were guests of Mr. Stanley over Sunday.

Mine practice was witnessed Monday by a party of officers and ladies from the post on the mine planter Gen. Royal T. Frank. The practice was most successful, both mines exploding and completely demolishing the targets.

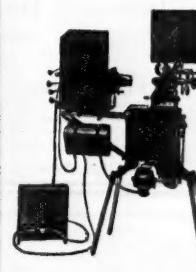
Capt. Charles Gatewood, O.D., spent three days here last week inspecting. He was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Eglin while on the post. Lieut. and Mrs. Herman had a supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan, Lieut. and Mrs. Eglin and Lieutenant Stanley. Mrs. Ridgway has joined her husband, who has charge of the fresh water plant on the post.

Lieutenant Stanley and Captain Trotter entertained the entire garrison Thursday at an informal reception in Lieutenant Stanley's quarters. The guests of honor were the officers on

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the mine planter, which sailed early next morning. Lieutenant Herman has been called home by the serious illness of his mother.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., April 4, 1915.

Mrs. Nixon and little daughter left Monday for a short visit to friends in Virginia. At Miss Moore's tea on Saturday in Plattsburg were a number of the bachelors from the post. Mrs. Robert Van Horn had a little tea last week to show to some of Miss George's admiring friends the fine poster Mrs. Van Horn had just finished. Miss George is a beautiful dancer and consented to pose in tango costume for charity. The poster was done to advertise the tea dance to be given on Tuesday for the benefit of the children's playground. Mrs. Van Horn's poster is hung in the window of the First National Bank and is attracting a great deal of attention.

Lieutenants Barton and Corlett are off on a few days' camping trip. Major Brady was here for a day on an inspecting trip. Capt. and Mrs. De Loffre entertained twice at dinner this week.

Mrs. Kellogg gave a beautiful luncheon in Plattsburg to ten of her friends last Thursday. Mrs. H. L. Threlkeld and her niece, Miss Berry Waller, were guests from the post.

FORT ONTARIO NOTES.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., April 5, 1915.

Captain Parsons has been giving a series of delightful dinners to the members of the garrison. On Thursday of last week his guests were Major and Mrs. Bloombergh, Mrs. Herwig, Mrs. Dutton, Miss LaFavour and Lieutenants Herwig and French; on Thursday of this week his guests were Major and Mrs. Normoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Walling, Mrs. Bortz, Lieut. and Mrs. Welty and Lieutenant Hurley; on Friday he had as his guests Capt. and Mrs. Burton, Capt. and Mrs. Reese, Captain Smith, Miss Patty Smith and Lieut. and Mrs. Diller. Majors Normoyle and Bloombergh and Lieutenant Walling on Friday evening attended an illustrated lecture on "The Dardanelles," given under the auspices of the "Fortnightly Club" in their club rooms in Oswego by Prof. E. P. Andrews, of Cornell University. The pictures shown were taken by the Professor himself.

The Ladies' Bridge Club met Monday with Mrs. Bloombergh. Miss LaFavour won high score. Mrs. Normoyle and Mrs. Diller were sick a few days last week, but have completely recovered. Lieutenant French and his fiancee, Miss Johnston, who makes her home for part of the year in Oswego, were Syracuse visitors one day last week. Mrs. Normoyle arrived on the post Monday after a fortnight's visit with friends in Chicago. Major Normoyle went to Syracuse and met her. Miss Margaret Norroy is expected from New York next Wednesday.

Lieut. W. R. Pope, Cav., U.S.A., an instructor in St. Johns Military Academy, Manlius, N.Y., motored with his wife and child to Fort Ontario on Friday. While on the post they were guests of Major and Mrs. Normoyle. Major and Mrs. Bloombergh had as guests at dinner on Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Walling, Mrs. Herwig, Mrs. Dutton and Lieutenant Herwig. Lieutenant Robert Coker, who was visiting Oswego friends over Easter, spent a few hours on the post yesterday.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., April 1, 1915.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, accompanied by Capt. Gordon Johnston, a.d.c., left for Panama last week via Galveston and New Orleans. The ship in which the General and Captain Johnston left New Orleans for Panama was in collision at the mouth of the Mississippi March 27, but they were able to proceed a day later in another ship.

Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Baker have taken quarters in the regimental line, Fort Jay.

A very instructive series of pictures was given at the club house on the evening of March 31, under auspices of the Military Service Institution. Subject, "With Field Marshal von Hindenburg's Army on the Russo-German Frontier." The attendance, including a large number of officers of the National Guard, was 430.

Lectures, illustrated by stereopticon pictures, have been given each week recently at the Castle for the benefit of the

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prisoners. These have included a lecture on "Wild Tribes of the Philippines," by Dr. Dean Worcester; on "Japan," by Col. L. M. Maus; on "Egypt and the Nile," by the Chaplain.

The Staten Island football team played a game last week with a team from the Castle; score, 5 to 3, in favor of Staten Island. The Governors Island Athletic Club will open their baseball season by playing the 56th Co., C.A.C., at their home grounds April 4, 1915. The manager of the team this year is Herman K. Perot and the captain is William J. Dalton, both players of last season. The entire team, in their new equipment, played a practice game last Sunday with the 9th Disciplinary Company, of this post. The batteries were Perot and Green for Governors Island, and Pastrich and Wilson for the 9th Co. Both teams showed good form and ended by a score of 9 to 7, in favor of the 9th Co. The lineup for the Governors Island team this year is practically the same as last season.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., April 5, 1915.

Mr. John Gardiner, cousin of Mrs. E. A. Helmick, was her guest for Sunday, March 28. Capt. John Robertson, 7th Inf., was also a recent visitor at the post, en route to Texas City. He was Captain Knox's guest Monday, and attended the first meeting of the dancing class formed under direction of Mrs. Alvar Bourne, of Highland Park, Ill., for a series of four lessons. Those who have joined are Mrs. Tate, Captain Scales, Capt. and Mrs. Porter, Miss Nicholson, Mrs. Tupper, Mr. Tupper, Mrs. Helmick, Miss Bryer, Miss Florence Helmick, Mrs. Burt, Capt. and Mrs. McGee, Dr. and Mrs. von Schrader, Lieut. and Mrs. Barnard, Lieut. and Mrs. Converse, Captain Knox, Major Sergeant, Mr. Homer Sargent, Dr. Lauderdale, Lieutenant Thompson, Lieutenant Treat and Mr. Reynolds Burt. The members residing in the "first loop" were entertained informally at Mrs. Eli A. Helmick's quarters on the conclusion of the dancing class. Present: Capt. and Mrs. Ralph Porter, Mrs. Reynolds Burt, Mrs. Tupper, Dr. and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader, Miss Bryer and Mr. Sevier Tupper.

Mrs. Wallace B. Scales left March 31 for Fort Leavenworth to visit her sister, Mrs. Variet D. Dixon.

Mrs. Reynolds J. Burt had bridge Tuesday for Mesdames Porter, Converse and von Schrader. Mr. Joseph Treat and Dr. Clarence Lauderdale were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Comstock and a party of Chicago friends, who motored out to the Pink Poodle for dinner, last week. Dr. and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader dined April 2 with Mr. and Mrs. Allan G. Olson at the Naval Training, Great Lakes, Ill.

The post gymnasium is to be converted into a roller skating rink for the enlisted men for Thursday evenings of each week. An enthusiastic number participated on the opening night, April 1.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

HARRISON.—Born at Fort Flagler, Wash., March 19, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Harrison, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter.

HUSTON.—Born at Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., Feb. 27, 1915, to the wife of Capt. James Huston, 7th U.S. Cav., a daughter, Marguerite.

McFARLAND.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. Earl McFarland, of Fort Totten, Long Island, twins, Mary Ann and James Cole, on April 1, 1915, in New York city.

SCHMIDT.—Born at the Naval Station, New Orleans, La., March 24, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Schmidt, U.S.M.C., a daughter, Bernice E.

STEERE.—Born at Fort Monroe, Va., March 8, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. Steere a daughter, Florence Virginia.

VASS.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. George E. Vass, March 16, 1915, a daughter, Nellie Lehane Vass, at Fort Reno, Okla.

WILLS.—Born at Washington, D.C., April 4, 1915, a son to the wife of Ensign Arthur E. Wills, U.S.N.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—WINGO.—At Douglas, Ariz., March 27, 1915, Lieut. John B. Anderson, 6th U.S. Field Art., and Miss Grace Wingo.

BUTCHER—DOWNING.—First Lieut. Edwin Butcher, 29th U.S. Inf., to Susan A. Downing, at Jamaica Plain, Mass., April 8, 1915.

GUDGER—WALSH.—At Washington, D.C., April 5, 1915, Paymr. Emmett C. Gruder, U.S.N., and Miss Genevieve Walsh.

HANCOCK—PAGE.—At New York city, April 5, 1915, Mr. Marshall H. Hancock and Miss Elizabeth Page, granddaughter of the late Gen. Charles Page, U.S.A., of the late Gen. George W. Getty, U.S.A., and niece of Col. Robert N. Getty, 27th U.S. Inf.

JOUETT—HAMILTON.—At Stamford, Conn., April 3, 1915, Lieut. John H. Jouett, Coast Art. Corps, and Miss Lois W. Rorebeck.

MONROE—WALDNER.—At San Francisco, Cal., March 27, 1915. Lieut. Thomas H. Monroe, 6th U.S. Inf., and Miss Clara Violet Waldner.

MULLINS—CLIFFORD.—At St. Andrew's Cathedral, Honolulu, March 24, 1915, Sergt. Major James Harrison Mullins,

2d U.S. Inf., and Miss Ethel Myers Clifford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Clifford, of Honolulu and Maui.

PACKARD—CAMERON.—At New York city, April 6, 1915, Lieut. James B. Haskell, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Marjorie G. Cameron.

SCOTT—TURNBULL.—At Washington, D.C., April 8, 1915, Harlan G. Scott, of Wilmington, Del., and Mrs. Deborah Halsey Turnbull, of Philadelphia, Pa., daughter of Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Halsey, U.S.N., retired.

THURBER—FOLK.—At White Plains, N.Y., April 7, 1915, Lieut. Philip L. Thurber, 3d U.S. Field Art., and Miss Muriel Stewart Folk.

WILLITS—FITLER.—At Riverton, N.J., April 8, 1915, Mr. Oliver G. Willits, son of Rear Admiral George S. Willits, U.S.N., and Mrs. Margaret Fitler.

DIED.

ASHMORE.—Died at his residence, 157 East Eighty-first street, New York city, Easter morning, April 4, 1915, of pneumonia, Capt. Henry Townsend Ashmore, 12th Inf., N.G., S.N.Y., aged thirty-two.

COHEN.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., March 30, 1915, Henry B. Cohen, brother of Lieut. Albert M. Cohen, U.S.N.

FISK.—Died at Waterbury, Conn., March 12, 1915, Major Asa F. Fisk, U.S.V.

FOLSOM.—Died at Washington, D.C., March 29, 1915, Mr. George W. Folsom, father of Mrs. Haight, wife of Capt. Charles S. Haight, 5th U.S. Cav.

GREENLEAF.—Died at San Jose, Cal., April 3, 1915, George Ravenscroft Greenleaf, son of the late Gen. C. R. Greenleaf, U.S.A., and brother of Major H. S. Greenleaf, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Henry Page, wife of Major Henry Page, U.S.A. Interred at Oakland, Cal.

GUILD.—Died at Boston, Mass., April 5, 1915, Major Gen. Curtis Guild, Jr., Mass. Vol. Militia, retired.

HARRIS.—Died April 8, 1915, at the residence of her son, Col. Louis A. La Garde, U.S.A., retired, 2624 Woodley Place, Washington, D.C., Aurelia Daspit, widow of Dr. H. H. Harris, in the eighty-sixth year of her age.

KANE.—Died at New Rochelle, N.Y., April 1, 1915, De Lancey A. Kane, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., Class of 1868, and a former second lieutenant, 1st U.S. Cav., who resigned from the Army Dec. 8, 1869.

MULLER.—Died at sea, en route from New York to Galveston, Texas, March 24, 1915, Mrs. Hollis Le Roy Muller, wife of Captain Muller, Signal Corps, U.S.A., and sister of Mrs. Troy H. Middleton, wife of Captain Middleton, 7th U.S. Inf.

MUMFORD.—Died at Baltimore, Md., March 29, 1915, Mrs. Thomas S. Mumford, wife of Captain Mumford, U.S.A., retired.

PENCE.—Died at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., April 7, 1915, Major William P. Pence, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Major General O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., has made preliminary plans, conditional of course on the necessary appropriation being made, for much needed field service of the National Guard this summer. The plans are based on the formation of a reinforced brigade, to be instructed on Fishkill Plains, in which the 1st and 2d Brigades of infantry are to be among the participating troops. Plans for officers' schools at Peekskill have also been made.

The following resignations of officers of the N.G.N.Y. have been accepted: Capt. E. H. Frothingham, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert E. Carpenter, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert M. Fields, 12th Inf.; Capt. Louis C. Trimble, 3d Inf.; Capt. Martin L. Mackey, 71st Inf., and Capt. Charles W. Osborne, 9th Coast Art. Q.M. Sergt. G. A. Wilson, 8th Coast Art., and 1st Sergt. James C. Rogers, 71st Inf., have both received the brevet of second lieutenant from Governor Whitman, for twenty-five years' faithful service, and have been placed on the retired list. First Lieut. Harry L. Steedman, 1st Inf., has been promoted captain.

The 71st N.Y., Col. W. G. Bates, will parade for divine service, on the invitation of its chaplain, on Sunday afternoon, April 25, at four o'clock, in St. George's Church.

A camp of instruction for officers of Infantry of the Militia of Montana will be held on the Fort Missoula Military Reservation, Mont., from May 10 to 15, 1915, inclusive.

A review of the 8th N.Y., Colonel Austin, by Gen. George Moore Smith, retired, will be held in the armory on Saturday night, April 24.

Lieut. Col. James Cooke McLeer, 1st Cav., N.G.N.Y., recently appointed from major, has been commissioned.

Second Lieut. C. D. Sniffin, 2d Inf., District of Columbia National Guard, is authorized to attend the School for Bakers and Cooks, Washington Barracks.

Company A, 23d Inf., N.G.N.Y., Captain Congdon, will go into camp at Van Cortland Park, N.Y. city, for several days about the middle of April.

A review of the 22d Corps of Engineers, N.Y., by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, will be held in the armory on April 29.

The State Trophy, awarded each year in the National Guard of Washington to the company attaining the highest figure of merit in rifle practice, is awarded for the year 1914 to Troop B, Cavalry, which made 91.10. The Efficiency Trophy, awarded to the organization attaining the highest average degree of

efficiency for the year 1914, has also been awarded to Troop B, Cavalry. It has a total percentage of 85.04.

The only important change in the personnel of the Idaho National Guard recently is the appointment of Capt. P. H. Crow, Q.M. Corps, to be The Adjutant General of Idaho, which appointment was made by the Governor on Feb. 8, vice Gen. L. V. Patch, resigned. General Crow is a man of many years' experience in military life, having been an officer in the Idaho regiment for over three years, several years in Nebraska, and in Spanish-American War veteran.

The 3d Ambulance Company, N.Y., will be reviewed by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan in the armory, West Sixty-sixth street, New York city, Tuesday night, April 13.

At the review of the 7th N.Y. at the armory Monday night, April 12, in honor of Lieut. Col. Willard C. Fisk, who has resigned after forty-one years of continuous service, there will also be a public presentation of regimental crosses of honor for long and faithful service. The review will also celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of this decoration. The event will be a very interesting one, and admission to the armory will be strictly by ticket only. Co. L, 5th N.J., Capt. J. G. Smith, will attend the ceremonies. Captain Smith is a former member of the 7th.

A review by Squadron A, of New York, will be held in the armory Saturday night, May 8, and probably by Mayor Mitchel. The annual church parade will be held on May 9. There will probably be some field duty during the summer, either in July or August, probably in July. Further pistol practice will be arranged for at the squadron farm during the summer and the annual Inter-Troop Pistol Match will take place at some date to be announced later.

12TH N.Y.—COL. C. S. WADSWORTH.

Lieut. Col. Franklin L. Joy, 1st Corps of Cadets, Mass. Vol. Militia, of Boston, reviewed the 12th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., in its armory, New York city, on April 8. He was accompanied by a staff consisting of Lieutenants Decrow, Dabney and Cross, all in the full dress uniform of the corps, which consisted of white Austrian coat and light blue trousers. The regiment was promptly formed by Captain Saunders, the acting adjutant, and the first ceremony of the evening was escorting the color to its position. Lieut. Col. A. D. Porter was in command of the regiment during this ceremony, and also during the review. The parade which followed was under command of Colonel Wadsworth.

The men were steady and the command generally made a very creditable appearance. In the passage in both ceremonies there were a number of men, however, in several companies out of step. Company L, under Captain Dean, passed in particularly fine shape.

Lieutenant Colonel Joy, after being introduced by Colonel Wadsworth to the officers present at the conclusion of the ceremonies, spoke of the high honor he had received in being accorded the review, and complimented the regiment on its appearance. He also spoke of some of the customs peculiar to the 1st Corps of Cadets which helped the corps esprit. He also praised the late Colonel Edmunds, of the corps. Colonel Wadsworth served nine years in the corps. Col. Daniel Appleton, of the 7th N.Y., who was also a member of the corps forty-eight years ago, was present with Lieutenant Despard, battalion adjutant, in full dress uniform, in honor of the reviewing officer.

Colonel Appleton, in making some brief remarks, said he had never spent a pleasanter evening, and that he was delighted with everything he had witnessed. He also spoke of the good training he had received in the 1st Corps of Cadets. Among the other special guests were Col. O. B. Bridgeman, Major Frank Keck, Capt. F. D. Tansley, Capt. E. M. Dillon, Drs. Ford and Rice, Lieutenant McGee, 69th Regiment, and ex-Lieutenant Reynolds, of the 12th.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Troop D, Cavalry, M.V.M. (Roxbury Horse Guards), is going to send all its non-commissioned officers to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to attend the Cavalry Service School June 20-27.

Officers of the 8th Regiment, Mass. V.M., by unanimous vote elected Major W. H. Perry, of Swampscott, Lieutenant colonel on April 3. He will fill the vacancy created some time ago by the retirement of Lieut. Charles T. Hilliker. Capt. William J. Keville, of Company E, Cambridge, was elected major. Lieutenant Colonel Perry was born in Lynn July 10, 1874, and enlisted in Company D, 8th Regiment, in 1893. He was elected second lieutenant May 18, 1897, and in that office served during the war with Spain in the Volunteers. He was elected first lieutenant in 1904, captain in 1904, and major Feb. 12, 1909. He is president of the Perry and Searle Company, printers, of Lynn. In 1904 he was elected military instructor in the Lynn public schools, and he served for three years on the military staff of Governor Foss. Major William J. Keville has been a member of the 8th Regiment since he enlisted in Company M, of Somerville, in 1897, and served with it in the Spanish War. In 1900 he was transferred to regimental headquarters as orderly to Colonel Pew, and May 27, 1905, was appointed quartermaster and commissary for the 2d Battalion. When Company E was formed in Cambridge, he was elected its first lieutenant in 1905, and was elected captain in June last. He has been serving as aid on the military staff of Governor Walsh. He is engaged in the real estate business.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

In order to increase the efficiency of the South Carolina National Guard, Adjutant Gen. W. W. Moore announces a number of important changes. The National Guard having been reduced to less than three regiments required to constitute a brigade, the brigade organization is disbanded. Brig. Gen. Wili Jones, having passed the statutory age for retirement, was placed on the retired list March 31 with the rank of major general.

The separate companies of Infantry now existing were on April 1 ordered organized into two regiments as follows: First Infantry—Company A, Greenville; B, Anderson; C, Pelzer; D, Laurens; E, Union; F, Spartanburg; G, Fort Mill; H, Rock Hill; I, Cheraw; K, Winnsboro; L, Hartsville, and M, Camden.

Second Infantry—Company A, Charleston, Sumter Guards; B, Charleston, W.L.I.; C, Charleston, Irish Volunteers; D, Charleston, German fusiliers; E, Columbia, Richland volunteers; F, Columbia, Governor's Guards; G, Columbia, Columbia Light Infantry; H, Brookland; I, Timmonsville; K, Ellerbe; L, Sunter, and M, Orangeburg.

An election for a colonel and lieutenant colonel of each regiment and for a major of each battalion will be held on April 17, 1915.

NEW JERSEY.

A camp of instruction for National Guard officers of New Jersey will be held at Sea Girt during the week beginning June 14, and a program even more elaborate than those of previous years will be arranged. The officers of the five Infantry regiments—staff, field and line—will attend, as well as Brig. Gen. Edwin W. Hine and his staff and the departmental officers and their staffs. The officers of the Cavalry, Artillery and Signal Corps, as well as the medical officers, will have a special training period of their own. Lieut. Col. Henry D. Styer, U.S.A., inspector-instructor of the Infantry, N.G.N.J., will be in command of the camp, and will be assisted by a number of Regular Army officers.

Battery A, Field Art., of East Orange, Captain Lanternmann, has been ordered on a ten-day tour of duty at the United States Artillery Training Station, Tobyhanna, Pa., beginning June 16.

Mayor Thomas Lynch Raymond will review the 1st Regiment, Col. John D. Fraser, in the Sussex avenue armory, Newark, Saturday night, May 1. The occasion will mark the seventeenth anniversary of the departure of the regiment to Sea Girt in 1898 for service in the Spanish-American War. The showing made by the regiment in the annual Federal and state inspection, which ended a few days ago, is better than any made by the regiment at similar inspections during the last five years. The regiment had 94.5 per cent. present. Of the total strength of the organization, 698 officers and enlisted men, only thirty-eight men failed to muster for the

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inspecting officers. The relative standing in per cent. of present of the various companies is as follows: Headquarters Company, 100; Supply Company, 100; Company C, 100; E, 98.2; M, 97.5; B, 96.8; I, 96.5; G, 96.4; A, 95; F, 94.5; L, 90.7; K, 87, and H, 85.4.

The organization of a platoon of Troop D, 1st Squadron Cavalry, was effected at New Brunswick March 30 when twenty of the thirty men required were mustered into the Service. Major William A. Bryant, commanding the squadron, was the mustering officer.

OHIO.

In the scheme of indoor rifle shooting adopted for the Ohio National Guard to promote efficiency in rifle shooting the range for all classes of fire is fifty feet. Either the .22-caliber Springfield as issued or the .22-caliber musket may be used. The course covers 200 and 300 rapid fire and 300, 500 and 600 slow fire. Winder targets reduced for distance are used. The possible score is 250, and to make expert riflemen a figure of 210 is required; sharpshooter, 190; marksman, 160. All of those who qualify as expert or sharpshooter may be given long distance practice at the discretion of company commanders. This practice will be on Target C at 800 and 1,000 yards, ten shots prone for each string. It will be necessary to make forty points at 800 before firing at 1,000, and a total of 185 at both distances in order to qualify in long distance practice. A schedule of matches between companies and cash prizes has also been arranged. The scheme is a very comprehensive and practical one.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Among the invited guests to the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the 1st Infantry, Penn. N.G., to be held in Philadelphia, Monday, April 19, are the following: Governor Brumbaugh; Major General Wood, U.S.A.; Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th N.Y.; Brig. Gen. James B. Coryell; Major Gen. Charles Dick, of Ohio; Major Gen. C. Bow Dougherty, Penn. N.G.; Col. William F. Eidelberg, William J. Elliott, Penn. N.G.; Lieutenant Governor Frank B. McClain, Brig. Gen. William G. Price; Adjutant Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, Penn.; Governor Charles Miller, of Delaware, and Hon. John Wanamaker. The list of speakers arranged by Brig. Gen. Wiedersheim, who will act as toastmaster, includes Governor Brumbaugh, General Wood, Col. John Gribel, president of the Union League; Rev. John G. Wilson, Colonel Eidelberg, Governor Charles Miller, Mayor Blankenburg and Adjutant Gen. Thomas J. Stewart. The 1st Infantry will on Monday, April 15, participate in the exercises of the M.O.L.L.U.S., which will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary on that date.

SIGNAL CORPS, NEW YORK.

The annual muster of the 1st Battalion of the Signal Corps, N.G.N.Y., of which Major W. L. Hallahan is commander, was completed on March 24, 1915, by Lieut. Col. A. F. Townsend, N.Y., for the state, and by Lieut. John A. Brockman, U.S.A., for the War Department. The command, which was only organized on the battalion basis a few months ago, made an excellent showing. The official figures follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Headquarters	14	1	15
Company A	77	0	77
Company B	56	1	57
Total	147	2	149

2D FIELD ARTILLERY, N.Y.—COL. G. A. WINGATE.

The large net gain of 109 members is shown in the 1915 annual muster of the 2d Field Artillery, N.Y., Col. George A. Wingate, when compared to the muster of 1914. The regiment at the 1915 muster, completed a few days ago, by Capt. Dan T. Moore and Lieut. Harry Pfeil, U.S.A., and Col. N. B. Thurston, N.Y., had 596 present and twenty-one absent, against 495 present and thirteen absent at the muster of 1914. Battery B, Capt. L. C. Fox, had 100 per cent. present, while Battery E, Capt. John J. Stephens, is not only the largest command with 121 members, but had the largest number present, viz., 114. The inspection showed the regiment to be in a highly satisfactory condition with all around gains since the last inspection. The official figures of the muster for this year and last follow:

1915.			1914.			
Pres.	Ab.	Agg.	Pres.	Ab.	Agg.	
F.S. and N.C.S.	21	0	21	24	0	24
Band	23	0	23	—	—	—
Mt. Ordnance	4	0	4	—	—	—
Battery A	70	1	71	77	2	79
" B	77	0	77	73	0	73
" C	103	4	107	87	4	91
" D	106	7	113	68	5	73
" E	114	6	121	98	2	100
" F	79	2	81	68	0	68
Total	596	21	617	495	13	508

Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of New York city, will review the regiment Thursday evening, April 15. This is the first time the regiment has been assembled for review. The review will be followed by a ten-minute exhibition by each battery, covering the variety of training given to the field artillerymen.

Lieut. Col. Frank H. Hines, 2d Field Art., N.G.N.Y., reviewed the 2d Battalion of the regiment, under Major Joseph I. Berry, in the Bronx armory, New York city, April 7, before the usual large audience. The exercises of the evening consisted of dismounted review, under Major Berry; subcaliber practice by Battery E, Capt. J. J. Stephens, Jr.; mounted

Artillery drill by Battery F, Capt. W. O. Richardson; pitching and shelter tent camp and guard mounting by Battery D, Capt. J. B. Richardson; exhibition drill in field hospital work and first aid, under Major S. F. Corbett. There was also a basketball contest by Battery E, and military jumping. The work of the battalion was of a very high order, and reflected great credit on all concerned.

69TH N.Y.—COL. LOUIS D. CONLEY.

The review of the 69th N.Y. by Governor Walsh, of Massachusetts, in the armory on Saturday night, April 17, will be an event of more than usual interest, as it is not often that the Governor of a sister state reviews an organization of the N.G.N.Y. Governor Walsh will be accompanied by his staff and quite a number of officers of the 9th Regiment of Boston, between whom and the 69th a long friendship has existed, will be present. A reception will follow the military ceremonies.

The figures of the muster of the 69th we published in our last issue correspond exactly with the figures to go on record at the War Department. There is a difference, however, between these figures and the state figures. The state is more liberal in allowing a wider latitude for the muster of men, who report after the muster of their organizations is completed. In the case of the 69th, as in other organizations, a number of men too late to be counted with their commands were subsequently counted present by the state inspector. This probably explains the reason why the state report credits the 69th with forty-one absentees, while the stricter War Department report credits the regiment with eighty-one absentees. The state figures of the 1915 muster are as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field Staff and Non-com. Staff	21	1	22
Band	2	0	2
Company A	44	6	50
" B	63	2	65
" C	50	6	56
" D	59	2	61
" E	65	1	66
" F	64	3	67
" G	58	2	60
" H	53	2	55
" I	50	2	52
" K	46	7	53
" L	62	6	68
" M	59	1	60
	696	41	737

As we pointed out last week, the regiment shows the big net gain in membership of eighty-three since the muster of 1914.

9TH N.Y.—LIEUT. COL. JOHN J. BYRNE.

An excellent showing was made by the 9th Coast Defense Command, N.Y., under Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne, at a review in the armory on April 6 by Gen. Ardolph L. Kline, N.Y., retired and commander of the Old Guard. A large number of spectators witnessed the ceremony. The regiment paraded two battalions, with five companies in each, unequalized, the battalion commanders being Majors L. M. Thierry and Mills Miller. The formation for the review was in line of masses, and for the evening parade the formation was in line, which formed practically a complete square.

During the parade the 18th Company, Capt. B. F. Wetzelberg, was presented with the Team of Six trophy, won in armorial rifle shooting. The field music, under Drum Major W. R. Hill, gave one of its well known exhibitions, which included "Old Black Joe," for which it was generously ap-

plauded. An exhibition of night artillery drill was given with the big disappearing gun, and dancing followed. The reviewing officer and special guests were entertained at a collation by the officers of the 9th.

General Kline, in speaking to the officers after the ceremony, said it gave him great pleasure to accept the review and witness the splendid display of the command. He said that he had taken the place of Gen. W. F. Morris, who was too ill to accept the review, and paid a tribute to him as former commander of the 9th. General Kline, among other things, said that General Morris had made the 9th one of the best drilled and disciplined commands in the state, and that the National Guard was better because of his service in it. General Kline said he felt sure that the 9th under Lieutenant Colonel Byrne would continue to increase and prosper.

General Kline had a staff of eleven, among which were Col. Charles O. Davis, Major Frank Keek, Major Thomas F. Lynch, N.Y. Among other special guests present were Rear Admiral Purnell F. Harrington and Comdr. Albert Moritz, U.S.N., Col. O. B. Mitcham, U.S.A., Col. C. S. Wadsworth, Capt. H. S. Hildreth and Lieut. H. Hammack, 12th N.Y., Col. T. W. Huston and Capt. W. H. Palmer, N.Y., retired, Col. Elmore F. Austin, 8th Coast Art., N.Y., Col. O. B. Bridgman, N.G. N.Y., Major Charles E. Lydecker, ex-7th N.Y., Capt. A. P. Vredenburg and Capt. W. I. Joyce, Old Guard, Capt. E. D. Graff, U.S.V., Capt. Russell Raynor, Naval Militia, Major George H. Kemp, 13th N.Y., and Asst. Engr. William E. Dickey, late U.S.N.

13TH N.Y.—COL. N. B. THURSTON.

Those who braved the violent snowstorm on Saturday night, April 3, to attend the review of the 13th Coast Artillery command, N.G.N.Y., Col. N. B. Thurston, by Hon. A. P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, were well repaid for the inconvenience of traffic delay and the high winds and snowdrifts they had to negotiate. It was a rather rare event to witness, a joint review in a National Guard armory of a battalion of Regular troops and a regiment of state troops, parading in honor of a Congressman who has worked so unselfishly and boldly to bring home to the people of the United States their utter inability to defend themselves against any first class power, as has Mr. Gardner. The

April 10, 1915.

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event was particularly enjoyed, and Mr. Gardner was received with well deserved enthusiasm.

The remarks of Mr. Gardner to the officers of the Army and the National Guard and other special guests in the regimental mess at the close of the military ceremonies on our want of preparedness, were highly educational, and were a revelation to many. Colonel Thurston in introducing Mr. Gardner spoke of the honor all felt at his presence, to attend the function, especially as he had done so at considerable personal inconvenience. He referred to the important facts which Mr. Gardner had made public regarding the military shortcomings of the nation, and urged all to pay heed to them.

Mr. Gardner in good, plain language, and with ease and force, gave his deeply interested listeners many facts concerning the range of coast defense guns, which he pointed out were utterly outclassed in both range and power by guns on the latest British and German warships. He said the present plans of the country's coast defense were adopted when he was a lad of nineteen, and that the plans were not perfected yet. Some of his remarks were given with quiet sarcasm and evoked laughter. He spoke, among other things of the short ammunition supply, and the old theory that we would not be attacked on the Atlantic and Pacific at the same time, so that it was believed by some that we could ship ammunition from one place to the other as needed. He referred to our lack of ships of various classes, and to our lack of aircraft as well, and to the little or nothing Congress had done to insure a proper defense in case of war.

Mr. Gardner alluded to the "friendly" act of Germany in deliberately sinking the American ship Frye on the high seas, to the friendly acts of Great Britain, France and Russia in holding up all American goods to Germany, Austria and Turkey, to the friendly act of Japan in wanting to take the hinges off the open door, and to the friendly acts of Mexico in murdering and outraging our citizens. He was also very much impressed, he said, with the news he had read many times in the papers, that Washington was going to make strong protests to the Powers concerned. He spoke of the decay of nations who had lost their martial spirit, and in concluding said he hoped to see the United States a mighty nation, but not an arrogant one.

Rev. Dr. Boynton, chaplain of the 13th, followed Mr. Gardner with some very interesting remarks, in which he practically endorsed the general views of Congressman Gardner. He based his remarks largely on Mark Twain's reference to the lightning bug, viz., "The lightning bug is beautiful, but his headlight's on behind." The United States needs to shift its headlight, Chaplain Boynton said.

It had been planned to have an entire provisional regiment of U.S. Coast Artillery troops made up of companies from Sandy Hook and Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, twelve in all, but owing to the great storm which tied up traffic only the five companies from Fort Hamilton were able to get to the armory. The difficulty these companies experienced in keeping their engagement may be judged from the fact that it took them from 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. to reach the 13th armory.

The two organizations were then handsomely formed as a brigade, in line of masses, for review. Col. Samuel E. Allen, U.S.A., was brigade commander, with Capt. C. E. Kilbourne as adjutant general. The five U.S. Coast Artillery companies which represented a regiment, were under command of Major T. B. Lamoreux, U.S.A., with Capt. W. T. Carpenter, U.S.A., adjutant, and the companies under his command in addition to the 5th Band, U.S. Coast Artillery, were the following: 122d, Lieut. H. L. King; 84th, Capt. F. J. Miller; 3d, Capt. J. L. Roberts; 98th, Capt. J. Maston; and 123d, Lieut. R. O. Edwards. Each company paraded twenty-four solid files, and the visitors were heartily applauded as they entered the drill hall.

Colonel Thurston was in command of the twelve companies of the 13th, with Majors Grant, Kemp and Pendry, battalion commanders. Mr. Gardner had as an honorary staff, Hon. F. N. Rowe, Lieut. Col. W. I. Taylor, N.G.N.Y., and Capt. George H. White and Harry J. Watson, U.S.A. The review was a fine ceremony, but the 5th Company of U.S. Coast Artillery, in the passage, had many men out of step, and the same thing happened in the passage at evening parade. This company was largely made up of recruits, which explains the irregularity. Outside of this shortcoming the 5th Company made an excellent impression.

Evening parade was performed only by the Regular companies, and it was under command of Capt. J. R. Procter, Coast Art., U.S.A. It was finely performed, except for the men out of step in the 5th Company, during the passage. The battalion drill, which was to have been given by the second fire command of the 13th under Major Sydney Grant, was wisely cut out owing to the lack of time. Artillery practice by details from the 12th, 4th, 8th and 3d Companies was given, during which some fine hits were made. The program as soon as the Regular troops arrived was run off with commendable promptness. The storm unfortunately made it impossible for many spectators to reach the armory, and these included quite a number of officers and ladies from the forts in the harbor.

VETERAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK.

When the Veteran Military Rifle Association of New York was formed in March, 1914, for friendly rifle competition between the various veteran organizations in Greater New York, it started with five members, to wit: The Old Guard and the Veteran Association of the 7th Regiment, 23d Regiment, 22d Regiment and 71st Regiment, and since that time there has been added to this membership the 13th Coast Artillery, 47th Regiment and the First Naval Battalion. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, its president, presented a silver shield for annual

indoor competition and bronze medals were presented for the members of the winning team.

The first match was shot on the range of the 71st Regiment April 4, 1914, four teams competing. The conditions were teams of ten men, best six scores only to count, seven shots off shoulder at 200 yards, seven shots prone at 500 yards. This competition was won by the 7th Regiment with a score of 389, the 71st Regiment was second with a score of 373 and the Old Guard was third with a score of 369 and the 23d Regiment was fourth with a score of 363. The 22d Regiment did not enter a team in this competition.

In August, 1914, Gen. Bird W. Spencer, N.G.N.Y., presented a trophy to the Association for outdoor competition and gold, silver, and bronze medals were presented to the members of the teams winning first, second and third place, respectively. The first competition took place at Sea Girt on Aug. 20. The match was shot by teams of five men from each organization, ten shots at 200 yards off shoulder and ten at 500 yards prone. This match was won by the Old Guard on a tie with the 7th Regiment with a score of 412. The 7th Regiment secured second place with a score of 412 and the 71st Regiment secured third place with a score of 407, the 23d Regiment score was 378 and that of the 47th was 343.

It was decided in 1915 to hold three competitions for the McAlpin trophy, the winner to be the team making the highest aggregate of three scores. The first competition took place on the range of the 7th Regiment on Nov. 28, 1914, the second on the range of the 23d Regiment Jan. 30, and the final competition took place on March 27 on the range of the 22d Regiment. Under these conditions the 7th Regiment won the trophy for the year 1915 with a score of 1,142, the scores of the different teams for the different competitions were as follows:

Organization.	First Match.	Second Match.	Third Match.	Total
7th Regiment	389	377	376	1,142
23d Regiment	353	357	356	1,066
13th Regiment	351	346	355	1,052
Old Guard	337	351	334	1,022
71st Regiment	320	346	349	1,015
47th Regiment	331	333	317	981
22d Regiment	337	322	316	975

In all of these competitions no active member of any military organization is eligible to compete. The officers of the Association are the following: Gen. E. A. McAlpin, honorary president; Capt. Fred T. Alder, president, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.; Major George T. Musson, vice president, and W. C. Relyea, secretary and treasurer, 55 John street, New York city.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. J. F. asks: (1) If a man enlists for seven years and wants to transfer to the Army reserves in three years when does he put in his application? (2) Is a man that transfers to the reserves in three years entitled to all allowances, the same as a discharged soldier? Answer: (1) Allow sufficient time for application to go through channel. In your case a month should suffice. (2) Yes.

S. J. D.—This department cannot undertake to answer pension queries. Apply to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C., and if your statement shows your case a pensionable one, he will send you the proper blanks.

I. X. L.—As to your eligibility for sergeant first class, apply through channel.

Z. Q. D.—As to your own eligibility for sergeant first class, Q.M. Corps, apply through channel. The other data you ask for is not available.

SUBSCRIBER.—We have no sporting records available that enable us to help you decide your bet on the touchdown question.

J. B. L.—The list you ask for would be too large for publication in our columns.

A. B. asks: What enlistment period am I serving in? Enlisted June 17, 1905; discharged Aug. 11, 1907, for convenience of Government; re-enlisted Aug. 12, 1907; discharged Aug. 11, 1910; re-enlisted Aug. 24, 1910; discharged Aug. 23, 1913; re-enlisted Aug. 24, 1913. Answer: Third.

J. F. W.—Information as to examinations for the Coast Guard Service is obtainable from the Coast Guard Division, U.S. Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. No details have been announced as to proposed naval parade at New York; nor is it known whether the Naval Militia will participate, although chances are that they would.

X. Y. Z.—Write to the publishers of the Associated Sunday Magazines, 52 East Nineteenth street, New York, for the address of Edwin E. Bowers, M.D., writer of the article referred to in our issue of March 13 about a cure for pyorrhea. The Dr. E. B. Vedder mentioned in the same paragraph is Capt. E. B. Vedder, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Army Medical School, Washington, D.C.

B. V. M.—Reason for desiring to purchase discharge must be given. See G.O. 31, 1914.

LEPER COLONY.—We have had numerous inquiries regarding opportunities for service as guard in a leper colony. The Secretary of the Hawaiian Board of Health asked us some time ago to state that no guards are employed on the island of Molokai. The U.S. Public Health Service announces that no leper colonies are maintained by the Federal Government. Institutions of this character have, however, been established under the control of the respective state, territorial, or insular authorities in the following places: San Francisco, Cal., Leper Home, administered by the Health Officer, San Francisco, Cal.; Louisiana State Leper Home, New Orleans, La.; Massachusetts Leper Station, Penikese Island, Mass., administered by the State Commissioner of Health, Boston, Mass.; Hawaiian Leper Colony, Molokai, H.T., administered by the Secretary, Territorial Board of Health, Honolulu, H.T.; Philippine Leper Colony, Culion Island, P.I.; Porto Rico Leper Colony, Cabras Island, P.R., administered by the Insular Director of Sanitation, San Juan, P.R. The U.S. Public Health Service has no knowledge of vacant positions in any of the above mentioned places.

P. A. C.—The Coast Artillery Drill Regulations, 1914, is published by the War Department. An excellent book is the volume on "Service of Coast Artillery," by Ward and Hines, published by Goodenough and Woglom Company, New York.

O. H. asks: What course of study could a man follow at home in connection with his every-day occupation that would best fit him to serve his country in time of need, if he already possess qualifications that would make him valuable in event of trouble with a Spanish-speaking country, such as ability to read, write and speak that language with practically the same facility as English? He is also a first class railway transportation official, having held all positions in that department from messenger and call boy to general superintendent, understands the telegraph in all its branches, but would like to know what books and what subjects he could study that would make him more useful. Answer: This man could enlist in the National Guard in his town and acquire practical military knowledge; he could study the Manuals of the Signal Corps and Quartermaster Corps, Army Regulations, Field Service Regulations and Infantry Drill Regulations. He could add German and French to his list of languages.

J. J. S. asks: Please publish when the mails go to and return from Panama. Answer: From New York, by water direct, Thursdays and Saturdays each week; from New York, via New Orleans, if specially addressed, Wednesdays. Mails return with some frequency.

P. M. asks: (1) Can a soldier make pay allotments to a correspondence school in payment for instruction? (2) Has A.R. Par. 1347, been changed? Answer: (1) If stationed

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outside continental U.S. he may make pay allotments for any purpose; stationed in U.S. may allot only for support of families and relatives. (2) No.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, March 31, 1915.

Mr. Charles Dodd is here from the Philippines visiting his father and mother, Col. and Mrs. George A. Dodd. Miss Mason, sister of Capt. A. M. Mason, left March 24 for her home in St. Albans, Vt. Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Kellond have as their guest Mrs. Kellond's aunt, Mrs. Sibley, of Chicago, in whose honor Mrs. Kellond gave an informal tea Monday.

Mr. James Horton, of Albany, N.Y., spent Saturday and Sunday with his brother and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. G. Van S. Quackenbush. Mrs. Hilden Olin and Mrs. Robert L. Meador were hostesses at the last hop. Mrs. Robinson, daughter of Col. and Mrs. George A. Dodd, leaves to-day for her home in New York state.

Mrs. Henry McFeeley is a guest at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Ira A. Smith. Mrs. George I. Gunckel had two tables of bridge this afternoon in honor of Mrs. McFeeley. The other guests were Mesdames Rutherford, Thompson, Randolph, Townes, Adams, Smith and Doyle. Mr. Rex Beach, the novelist, was luncheon guest of Col. and Mrs. Dodd Wednesday.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 28, 1915.

Capt. J. M. Craig returned Monday from San Francisco, where he had gone with a detachment of recruits. Mrs. Craig left on Tuesday for Captain Craig's home in Terre Haute, Ind. Col. J. H. Beacon had dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Humphreys, Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Tyndall and Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr.

Miss Hester Nolan returned Thursday from Chicago, where she has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Orson Smith. Miss Katherine Kennedy gave a miniature dinner Thursday in honor of her eleventh birthday anniversary. The little guests were Betsy McAlister, Elizabeth Jones, Agnes and Caroline Williams and Victor Rukke.

Mrs. G. C. Kelcher returned Friday from Detroit, where she has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Farrand. Col. J. H. Beacon left Friday for San Francisco with 300 recruits. Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham gave a fan-tan party and chafing-dish supper Saturday.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., April 4, 1915.

Mrs. Charles C. Farmer, jr., gave a tea Tuesday as a farewell to Mrs. G. V. Rukke. Mrs. J. M. Kennedy and Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan assisted in serving. Capt. and Mrs. G. V. Rukke, with their little son, Victor, left Tuesday evening for station at Fort Bliss. This summer they will be greatly missed, especially by the young people, as for the past three years whenever Capt. and Mrs. Rukke were out in their Ford it was filled with children, lunch baskets, bathing suits, etc., out for a good time. Capt. G. W. England has purchased Captain Rukke's machine. Caroline Williams celebrated her fourth birthday anniversary with a supper party Thursday for Agnes Williams, Katherine Kennedy, Betsy McAlister, Elizabeth Jones and Harry Humphreys.

Capt. Ernest G. Bingham, M.C., en route to San Francisco, spent Saturday at Jefferson Barracks, visiting Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Wickline. On Saturday Mrs. F. H. Burr invited a party of friends to motor to St. Louis, where, after a matinee at the Park Theater, they adjourned to Cicardi's for tea.

A popular concert was given at the post hall Thursday evening by the depot band in place of the regular moving picture show.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Capt. and Mrs. Joseph F. Gohn, little daughter, Helen, and sister, Miss Colt, left March 22. Captain Gohn will join the 15th Infantry and proceed to Durango, P.I. Mrs. Gohn has resided at the post all winter, while the Captain has been at Vera Cruz, and their departure will be regretted by everyone.

Capt. Thomas M. Knob returned Monday from leave spent in Washington, D.C. Mr. Richie, pay clerk, who will relieve Mr. J. A. Hill, arrived here for station last week.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frank L. Beals, of Highland Park, entertained with a Dutch supper after the "movies" for Lieut. and Mrs. Barnard and Dr. and Mrs. von Schrader on March 21. Mrs. Frederic H. Sargent returned to the post last week and her son, Homer Sargent, arrived this week to spend his two weeks' Easter vacation. Mrs. William J. Nicholson is a recent addition to the garrison, having arrived on Wednesday. The Ladies' Musical Club held its initial meeting at the quarters of Mrs. Wallace B. Scales on Wednesday afternoon, March 24. Ethelbert Nevin was the composer studied on this occasion and the following program was rendered: Sketch of life of Nevin, Mrs. Youngs; Barchetta, Mrs. Scales; Mon Desir, Mrs. Tate; Canzone Amorosa, Mrs. Barnard; Mighty Lak a Rose, Mrs. Davis; Narcissus, Mrs. Converse; Oh, That We Two Were Maying, Mrs. Tate and Mrs. Davis. Mrs. Tupper, Mrs. Burt, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. von Schrader were also present.

Mrs. Putnam, president of the Woman's Club at Highland

Park, extended an invitation to the officers and ladies of Fort Sheridan to a lecture held at the Second Presbyterian Church, March 25. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hill were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. George L. Converse for several days preceding their departure on Wednesday for station at Laredo, Texas.

An attractive dance was held at the Officers' Club March 26 in honor of Col. and Mrs. Williams J. Nicholson and Miss Nicholson. A reception was held before the dancing commenced and the receiving line was composed of Col. and Mrs. Nicholson, Col. and Mrs. Stephenson, Mrs. Tate, Major and Mrs. Sargent and Lieutenant Davis. Among those also present were Major and Mrs. McNamee, Capt. and Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Bur, Capt. and Mrs. Scales, Capt. and Mrs. McGee, Mrs. Tupper, Mr. Sevier Tupper, Lieut. and Mrs. Barnard, Miss Nessen, of Chicago; Lieut. and Mrs. Converse, Dr. and Mrs. von Schrader, Mrs. Davis, Dr. and Mrs. Proxmire and Miss Gibbs, of Lake Forest; Lieut. and Mrs. Youngs, Captain Knox, Dr. Lauderdale, Lieutenant Treat, Lieutenant Thompson, Lieut. and Mrs. Downer, of Chicago; Lieut. and Mrs. Beals, of Highland Park; Mrs. Emery, Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Miller, and a large representation from the naval station at Great Lakes, Ill.

Col. and Mrs. Daniel L. Tate entertained at dinner on Friday, before the hop, for Col. and Mrs. William Stephen-son and Col. and Mrs. William J. Nicholson. Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph H. Barnard gave a dinner, before the dance, for Lieut. and Mrs. Frank L. Beals, Miss Nessen and Mr. Harold Thompson. Miss Nessen spent Friday and Saturday at the post visiting Mrs. Barnard.

Troop C, Capt. Oscar A. McGee commanding, held a special exhibition drill March 26 in the riding hall. Jumping of hurdles was the chief feature of the exhibition, which was thoroughly enjoyed by officers and their families who attended.

Miss Caroline Hughes came out from Chicago for luncheon with Mrs. Eli A. Helwick on Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. John W. Downer and infant son spent Friday and Saturday as guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Converse. Col. and Mrs. William Stephenson spent Friday night, after the dance, at Col. and Mrs. Tate's quarters. Mrs. Doorman, aunt of Capt. and Mrs. Theodore B. Taylor, has been paying them a visit of several weeks and left on Thursday. Dr. Alleyne von Schrader and Lieut. Joseph H. Barnard on Saturday evening, March 27, were guests at the banquet given by the faculty of the Northwestern University at the Evanston University Club. The address on "Students' Summer Camps, Conducted by the U.S. Army," was delivered by Lieutenant Barnard.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., March 29, 1915.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Whitehead entertained at a bridge supper Saturday, when those from the post were Major and Mrs. Gambrill and Lieutenant Read. Col. and Mrs. Clarke had supper Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Hunter, Major and Mrs. Gambrill, the Misses Arabella and Rose Clarke and Miss Loughborough. Lieut. and Mrs. Fulton gave a supper party Sunday for Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Bartels, Mrs. Minnie Bryant Hutchinson and Valdo Wilson.

Lieut. Burton Y. Read, of Fort Oglethorpe, is at the post on duty in connection with the arms and ammunition from the strikers. Col. and Mrs. Clarke entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Graham informally at dinner on Thursday. Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Wyke were guests of Mrs. Charlie Allen, of Denver, at a bridge luncheon Thursday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Graham entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Waring and Lieutenant Read on Friday. Miss Doris Wyke and Miss Fay Schmidt were guests of Miss Beth Gray at a house party Saturday. Mr. Julius Schmidt announces the marriage of his daughter, Margaret, to Mr. Harry Giffin on Monday, March 22.

FORT FLAGLER.

Fort Flagler, Wash., March 28, 1915.

Captain Bunn arrived to-day and took command of the 94th Company. Capt. and Mrs. John L. Hughes have been spending several days in Seattle. On Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Hughes entertained at dinner for Captain Bunn. Major and Mrs. Cloke had Col. and Mrs. John L. Hayden, of Fort Worden, as dinner guests Saturday. Dr. and Mrs. Theodore Lamson entertained Dr. and Mrs. Bartlett, of Fort Worden, at dinner Wednesday. Captain Bunn dined with Major and Mrs. Cloke on Monday.

Capt. and Mrs. John L. Hughes gave a dinner Wednesday in honor of Consul and Mrs. Klocker, of Port Townsend, and Capt. and Mrs. Kimmel, of Port Worden. Lieut. J. W. McNeal, of Port Worden, dined with Major and Mrs. Cloke Thursday. Mrs. Robert T. Oliver was entertained at luncheon by Mrs. John L. Hayden, of Port Worden, Monday.

Capt. and Mrs. Ordway, of Port Worden, were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Cloke Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Claude M. Thiele gave a dinner Saturday for Miss Treat, Captain Bunn and Lieutenant McNeal. Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison had dinner for Captain Bunn Sunday.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert T. Oliver entertained Major and Mrs. Cloke at dinner Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. Thiele, Miss Treat and Lieutenant McNeal were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Cloke Sunday. Col. and Mrs. Hayden have left on a ten days' trip to Alaska. Mrs. Kneer, of Fort Casey, entertained on Wednesday for Mrs. Lamson, Mrs. Thiele and Mrs. Scott.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY AND BORDER NEWS.

Fort Clark, Texas, March 26, 1915.

The Vitagraph Company gave a picture show on March 15 at Brackettville for the 14th Cavalry branch of the Army Relief. A large sum was realized, standing room being in demand. Mrs. A. G. Fisher gave a supper after the show in honor of the Misses Gray, of Fort Sam Houston. Capt. and Mrs. G. E. Lovell had dinner Tuesday for Major and Mrs. Gray, Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. C. B. Drake. Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams had supper March 17 for Misses Olive and Alice Gray, Maida Lovell, Major and Mrs. Gray, Lieutenant Lynch, Barnitz and McLane and Clements Adams. Lieut. and Mrs. H. R. Smalley had dinner March 19 for Major and Mrs. Gray, Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams, Miss Olive Gray and Lieutenant Allen.

Miss Maida Lovell gave a hop-supper Friday for Misses Olive and Alice Gray, Pattie Joe Edwards, Blanche Sargent, Lieutenant Allen, Barnitz, Hazeltine, McLane, Grant, Lynch and Captain Arnold. Mrs. A. K. Arnold had a chafing-dish supper for Major and Mrs. Gray, Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams, Capt. and Mrs. Lovell.

Major Gen. Frederick Funston and his aid, Captain Ball, were Sunday guests of Col. and Mrs. Sibley, who entertained at dinner for General Funston, Major and Mrs. Gray, Capt. and Mrs. Adams, Capt. and Mrs. Lovell and Captain Ball. After dinner all the officers of the garrison called on General Funston. Major Alonzo Gray left in his car March 22 for Del Rio and Eagle Pass, to inspect troops. He was accompanied by General Funston, Colonel Sibley and Captain Ball. Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams had dinner March 22 for Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Arnold, Miss Gray, Capt. P. W. Arnold and Clements Adams. Mrs. C. B. Drake entertained Mrs. Sibley at luncheon Tuesday.

Mrs. G. E. Lovell served tea Tuesday for Mesdames Sibley, Gray, Arnold, Smalley, Adams, Misses Olive and Alice Gray and Maida Lovell. Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Williams had dinner Tuesday for Mrs. Sibley, Capt. and Mrs. Drake, Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley and Major O. B. Meyer. Lieut. and Mrs. Emil P. Pierson gave a moving picture show party and supper March 23 for Misses Olive and Alice Gray, Maida Lovell, Lieutenant Barnitz, Allen and Grant. Mrs. H. R. Smalley had luncheon Tuesday for Mrs. Gray.

Mrs. G. W. Winterburn gave a tea Wednesday for Mrs. Gray, Capt. and Mrs. Adams, Mr. Gething, of Del Rio, Misses Olive and Alice Gray, Maida Lovell, Edwards, Gething and Clements Adams. Mrs. F. W. Sibley on Wednesday evening gave a candy pull in honor of the Misses Gray, of Fort Sam Houston, and for Misses Maida Lovell, Pattie Joe Edwards, of Del Rio, Capt. and Mrs. Drake, Lieut. and Mrs. Rush, Lieutenant Hazeltine, Barnitz, Allen, McLane, Grant and



You get in an awful hurry to smoke some pipe, or roll a makin's cigarette, with Prince Albert—tobacco that'll make you wish you could kick back the birthday clock and begin firing up all over again!

For nine men out of ten like the listen of a pipe and some time in their lives have hit one up—and, maybe, been tongue-scorched. But it's different since P. A. blew in! Because, no matter how pipe-shy any man is, no matter how tender his tongue, he can smoke a pipe, and he will smoke a pipe if he smokes Prince Albert tobacco!

Why, firing up some P. A. is like having breakfast handed to you in bed of a Sunday a.m.! You just jam that joyous Jimmy pipe with load after load. And it is a fact that the first few pulls prove P. A. can't bite your tongue or parch your throat. That's because it is made by a patented process owned exclusively by the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. No other tobacco can be like Prince Albert. So, when the "just as good as P. A.'s" start chorus work, let 'em rave! You know!

With this hunch we'll close:

P. A. in the tidy red tin is mighty happy smokings to cut your pipe teeth on, but listen: You graduate to that bulky crystal-glass pound humidor with the sponge-moistener top. It keeps Prince Albert at the top-notch of pipe and cigarette smoking perfection.

Prince Albert is sold all along the firing line. Just say, "P. A. for mine." In the toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; pound and half-pound tin humidores; crystal-glass pound humidores.

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Lynch and Captain Arnold. Capt. C. A. Bach left March 21 on a three months' leave, accompanied by Mrs. Bach.

Lieut. R. E. Fisher is spending a few days with his family. He is on his way to Del Rio, to join his troop. Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams had dinner March 25 for Major and Mrs. Alonzo Gray, Misses Olive and Alice Gray, Lieutenant Barnitz and Grant and Clements Adams. Capt. and Mrs. C. B. Drake entertained after the hop on Thursday evening for the Misses Gray. Mrs. A. K. Arnold had tea Thursday for Mrs. Alonzo Gray. Miss Edwards, guest of Mrs. G. W. Winterburn for some weeks, has returned to her home in Del Rio. Major Alonzo Gray and family left March 26 for Fort Sam Houston. Mrs. S. P. Adams is spending the week with Mrs. Alonzo Gray at Sam Houston.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, April 2, 1915.

Lieutenant Lampert's guests at the 23d Sunday night were Miss Berry, Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester, Lieutenant Stevens. Major Allin had a large party. Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes were among his invited guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Brown's guests at dinner Sunday were Capt. and Mrs. Hawkins and Emma. Mrs. Carroll, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Waugh, has returned to her home in San Antonio.

Major and Mrs. Moore's guests for supper Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. Pruyne, Madame Pruyne and Lieutenant Emery. Mrs. Tillman and daughter, Agnes, were luncheon guests of Mrs. Boughton Monday. Mrs. Cole's guests for dinner Monday were Mesdames Boughton and Manchester. Mrs. Manchester was luncheon guest of Mrs. Moore Monday. Major and Mrs. Moore leave Monday for station at El Paso. Major Moore is assigned to the 16th Infantry and will command the 1st Battalion. Major and Mrs. Moore go to their new regiment with the regrets and best wishes of all.

Capt. and Mrs. Rogers motored to Galveston Wednesday evening to see Billie Burke in "Jerry." Lieutenant Schmidt gave a dinner before the hop on Friday for Mrs. Graham and Miss Moody, of Galveston; Lieut. and Mrs. Pruyne, Lieut. and Mrs. Peale, Mrs. Pruyne, of Washington, D.C.; Lieutenant Harris and Price. The regiment is giving a farewell party to Major and Mrs. Moore on Saturday.

Lieutenants Moore, Stevens and Dr. Davenport are on the floor committee for the charity ball, which takes place in Galveston Monday evening. Lieutenants Schmidt and McKinney will attend. Among those attending the 6th Cavalry wake on Thursday were Capt. John Robertson, Dr. Davenport, Lieutenants McKinney and Stadden; also Lieutenant Fairchild, of the Texas National Guard. Lieutenant Schmidt spent Easter Sunday at the home of Mr. Frank Moody, in Galveston. Major and Mrs. Moore's guests for Sunday supper were Dr. Davenport, Lieutenant Schmidt and Stadden.

The Misses Buckley and Robins, this year's débütantes of Houston, were at the 27th Infantry hop Friday; also Capt. and Mrs. Grant, of the Engineers, were present. Lieutenant Stevens and Wrona were dinner guests at the home of Colonel Berry Thursday. Royal Crawford is house guest of Lieutenant Schmidt. Mr. Fairchild, of San Antonio, was at the club Thursday.

The officers of the regiment are undergoing tests every afternoon, from April 3 to 10 inclusive, under directions of the

brigade commander. These include sketching, range finding, writing problems and orders, selection of trench sites, etc.

Mrs. Gaston had bridge on Wednesday for Mesdames Bell, Bullard, Barth, Read, Casteel, Pruyne, Davidson, Glover and Pruyne, sr.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY AND DOUGLAS NOTES.

Camp Douglas, Ariz., March 28, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Wilson on Sunday had supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, Lieutenants Peyton and Walthall. Lieutenant Pittigott gave a dinner at the Gadsden Hotel Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell. Lieutenant Row gave a dinner party at the Gadsden Hotel Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Wilson, Miss Grace Wilson, Lieutenants Russell and Tobias. Chaplain Schlesser, who came from New Orleans, has reported and will be under instructions of Chaplain Stull for two or three months before joining his regiment, the 2d Infantry.

Captain Van Schaick gave an illustrated lecture on the Philippines before the Enlisted Men's Club at the big top tent Monday evening to a large and appreciative audience. Open-air religious services, in connection with moving pictures, were held for the first time last Sunday evening in camp by Chaplain George Stull, assisted by Chaplain Winters, 18th Inf. About 500 men and officers were in attendance, clad in overcoats and most of them obliged to stand, but they seemed to enjoy the services nevertheless.

The regiment was host Friday evening to the officers and ladies of the troops stationed in and about Douglas at the Country Club at a dance in honor of the members of the club. Music was furnished by the regimental band. The receiving line was composed of Major and Mrs. Bennet, Capt. and Mrs. Van Schaick, Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, Lieut. and Mrs. Baxter, Captain Schoeffel and Capt. and Mrs. Clark. Others attending were Captains Myer, Ingram, Lieutenants Walthall, Roberts, Row, Doe, Cohen, Russell, Delaplane, Peyton and Connolly, of the regiment, Capt. and Mrs. Shultz, Lieutenants Meyer, Drake, Lovell, Nicholson, 9th Cav., Capt. and Mrs. Bessel, Lieut. and Mrs. Duke, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. Blackford, Lieutenants Pittigott, Downs, Sands, Captains Peyton, Doster, Lieutenants Arnold and Landis.

Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Wilson gave a supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin, Lieutenants Russell, Roberts, Doe and Boyd. Major Bennet has secured the house formerly occupied by Major and Mrs. Crabtree, at 1009 Eleventh street. Mr. and Mrs. Lawhon gave a hop-supper Friday for Captain Ingram, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, Lieutenant Row and Miss O'Connor. The beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. French was the scene of a small informal tea and reception on Friday, complimentary to Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle.

Capt. and Mrs. B. B. Hyer on Tuesday evening entertained for Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle at the Gadsden Hotel. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, Capt. and Mrs. Dallam, Capt. and Mrs. Cowan, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle. Mrs. Alfred Paul gave a dinner party for Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle, who leave Monday for Chattanooga, Tenn., where they will spend several weeks, going thence to West Point to visit with their sons and daughter.

Mrs. Guilfoyle gave a bridge party Wednesday. The high score winners were Mesdames Hill, Marley, Hyer and Schultz. Mrs. Guilfoyle was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Mrs. R. E. Hoyle. Lieutenant Drake, 9th Cav., gave a pretty dinner party at the Country Club Friday evening, preceding the dance given by the 11th Infantry, for Capt. and Mrs. Theodore Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. Rice, the Misses Aileen Smith, Dorothy Packard, Gleenon, Murphy, Tuthill and

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Mary Palmer, Lieutenants Piggott, Meyer, Lovell, Downs, Messrs. Ashley Packard and J. Ambler. Lieutenants Meyer and Lovell gave a dinner Wednesday at the Gadsden Hotel for Miss Ellinwood, of Bisbee, Miss Tuthill, of Los Angeles, Capt. and Mrs. Cowan.

A novel party was given by Miss Marian O'Connor, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor, Wednesday evening. It was a grown-up kid party. A prize given for the cutest girl was won by Miss Havens, while that for the tackiest boy was won by Lieutenant Downs. Dancing was enjoyed in the attic to the strains of an orchestra from the 9th Cavalry. Army circles regret the departure of Major and Mrs. George Crabtree, who left Thursday on a two months' leave. Capt. Henry Gibbons, 9th Cav., left Thursday on a two months' leave, which he will spend at Fort Leavenworth. Major William T. Wilder, 22d Inf., who has been absent on a short leave at St. Paul, Minn., attending the golden wedding of Mrs. Wilder's parents, returned Friday, accompanied by Mrs. Wilder. They are at present quartered at the Gadsden Hotel.

The past week saw the opening of the Douglas military league of five teams, when the 22d Infantry and 6th Artillery teams met Wednesday afternoon in the first game, which was won by the 22d Infantry. Thursday and Friday afternoons the Chinese ball team from Honolulu played and defeated a picked team from the brigade, while on Saturday the Country Club defeated the officers of the 18th Infantry, and on Sunday the 11th Infantry defeated the 9th Cavalry in the second league game. Captain Schoeffel and Lieutenant Walther inspiring Monday afternoon the bowling team of the 11th Infantry defeated that of the 18th Infantry on the Y.M.C.A. alleys, taking all four points, which places them in the lead for the tournament.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, April 3, 1915.

Mrs. Ben Lear and daughter have returned to the post from a visit with Captain Lear at old Fort Hancock, where he is stationed temporarily with his troop of the 15th Cavalry. Lieut. Henry A. Meyer, who has been stationed at Fort Bayard, N.M., for some time for the benefit of his health, has been ordered to Hot Springs, Ark., and spent a few days in El Paso this week with his family en route to Arkansas.

The cadets of the El Paso High School have received permission to hold target practice on Saturday on the post target range adjoining the reservation. The cadet corps will be in command of Lieut. Martin C. Schallenberger, 16th Inf. Proposals for a new bakery to be built at this garrison are being advertised for by Major William Elliott, Q.M.C.

A dinner party was given by Col. and Mrs. Omar Bundy at the Country Club Saturday. Easter suggestions decorated the table. Guests and guests remained for the week-end dance of the club. Enjoying the affair were Gen. John J. Pershing, Col. and Mrs. Edwin A. Root, Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad, Major and Mrs. Charles S. Farnsworth, Mrs. J. H. Bosard. Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis K. Underhill entertained with a buffet supper Sunday complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas H. Monroe at their apartments in the city. The guests invited to meet the bride and groom included Lieut. and Mrs. T. S. Bridges, Lieut. and Mrs. Leon M. Logan, Lieuts. Dennis E. McCunniff, Paul K. Johnson, Chester H. Hodges, Norman W. Peck, Edward F. Whitsell and H. A. Kroner.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., April 1, 1915.

Mrs. Hulme gave a tea complimentary to Mrs. Rogers, wife of Colonel Rogers, Thursday. The ladies of the regiment present were Mesdames Andres, Hand, Bessell, Blackford, Minnegerode, Duke, Carey, Van Vliet, Cook and Winter. Mrs. Andres presided at the tea table, which was beautifully decorated with yellow jonquils. The 11th Infantry gave a dance at the Country Club Friday evening. All the ladies of the 11th who are in Douglas at present with their husbands received the guests. Present from the 18th were Capt. and Mrs. Bessell, Lieut. and Mrs. Blackford, Lieut. and Mrs. Duke, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook, Major Martin, Captains Peyton, Doster, and Mrs. Thomas H. Monroe at their apartments in the city. The guests invited to meet the bride and groom included Lieut. and Mrs. T. S. Bridges, Lieut. and Mrs. Leon M. Logan, Lieuts. Dennis E. McCunniff, Paul K. Johnson, Chester H. Hodges, Norman W. Peck, Edward F. Whitsell and H. A. Kroner.

General Davis gave a delightful dinner in camp last Sunday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle, who left Monday for southern points. The other guests were Lieutenant Colonel Noble, Mrs. Peter Hulme and Lieutenant Pike. Colonel Rogers gave a dinner at headquarters mess in honor of his wife. The other guests were Lieut. Col. Alfred Hasbrouck, Captain Leonori, Major Martin and Major Dade. Lieutenant Case has just finished a two weeks' leave in New York. Captain Morrow arrived Tuesday from Texas City, where he spent two weeks.

The officers and ladies of the regiment gave a reception and tea dance in honor of Mrs. Rogers on Tuesday at the Country Club. Col. and Mrs. Rogers, Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Hulme and Capt. and Mrs. Bessell received the guests and Mrs. Andres, Mrs. Hand and Mrs. Carey poured tea. The tea table was daintily decorated in yellow and white, and the 18th Infantry band furnished the music for dancing, giving a concert during the reception. Besides the officers and ladies of the regiment were present General Davis, Major and Mrs. Murphy and Miss Murphy, Major and Mrs. Bennett, Captain Schoeffel, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, 11th Inf.; Lieutenant Brown, 22d Inf., and many friends from Douglas.

Mrs. Cecil is still confined to her home, suffering from a severe attack of grippe.

Those from the regiment attending "The Whirl of the World" at the Columbia Theater were Captains Doster, Leonori, Bryan, Morrow, Peyton, Lieutenant Ellis, Dusenbury, Landis, Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook. The brigade property from Texas City has arrived, and the troops in camp are making themselves comfortable preparatory to a long stay.

The home of Lieutenant Betcher and McCormack on Eighth street was entered Friday night by a burglar and several articles of jewelry and clothing were taken.

The 6th Brigade team played the team from the Chinese University at Hawaii Thursday and Friday. The Chinamen

had the best of it, winning both games by scores of 9 to 3 and 10 to 4.

A large crowd attended the baseball game between the 22d and 18th Infantry. The latter won by a score of 5 to 1, Robbins pitching a splendid game for the 18th.

OLONGAPO NAVAL STATION.

Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I., March 2, 1915.

The flagship Saratoga, cruiser Cincinnati, destroyer Bainbridge and tender Pompey are here for extensive repairs and the officers, many of whom have their families with them, are welcome additions to the station. Admiral Cowles has transferred his flag from the Saratoga to the Mohican at Cavite. Navy wives here include Mesdames John H. Dayton, Christopher C. Fewell, Thomas P. Ballenger, Charles E. Ryder, Frank Loftin, William H. Booth and Albert Norris.

The costume ball on the evening of Washington's Birthday was a brilliant affair. Many characters represented were artistically portrayed. In costume were Mesdames Cage, Higgins, Crandall, Coxe, Border, Bowdery, Denig, Nutting, Goss, Collins, Lieut. and Mrs. Dyer, of Fort Wint; Medical Inspector Crandall, Lieutenant Commander Cage, Lieut. Hugo W. Koehler, Paymaster Collins, Lieut. Ralph G. Haxton, Lieutenant Commander Baldridge, Constructor Border, Dr. Marion H. Harrison, Paymaster Higgins, Lieutenant Commander Kimberley, Lieutenants Bowdery, Strickland and Moore. Other guests were Admiral Cowles, Captain Tappan, Comdr. and Mrs. Fewell, Commo, and Mrs. Denig, Lieut. and Mrs. Ingersoll, Miss Bulkley, of Washington; Paymr. and Mrs. Gaffney, Lieut. and Mrs. Loftin, Lieutenant Commander Coxe, Lieut. Howard I. Kingman, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Allen, Mrs. McClung, Surg. J. S. Woodward and Ensign W. B. Jupp.

Captain Tappan had as his guests for the ball Med. Insp. and Mrs. Crandall, from Canacao, and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Coxe, from Cavite. Additional guests for dinner before the ball were Admiral Cowles and his staff, Constructor and Mrs. Border had as their guests Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Harry K. Cage, Lieut. and Mrs. George H. Bowdery and Lieut. Hugo W. Koehler.

Admiral Cowles on Feb. 23 gave a dinner, followed by dancing, aboard the flagship for Captain Tappan, Comdr. and Mrs. Fewell, Dr. and Mrs. Crandall, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Coxe, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cage, Paymaster and Mrs. Higgins, Miss Bulkley, Paymaster and Mrs. Collins, Captain and Mrs. Backstrom, Lieutenants and Mesdames Nutting, Bowdery, Ingersoll, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Allen, Constr. and Mrs. Border, Mrs. McClung, Lieut. and Mrs. Goss, Lieut. and Mrs. Denig, Paymr. and Mrs. Gaffney, Surg. J. S. Woodward and Constr. W. B. Fogarty.

Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson H. Goss gave a large card party Feb. 24 in honor of Comdr. and Mrs. Fewell and Lieut. and Mrs. Ingersoll. A beach party was given by Mrs. George H. Bowdery Feb. 25 for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gage, Lieut. and Mrs. Nutting, Constr. and Mrs. Border, Lieut. and Mrs. Bowdery, Lieut. Hugo W. Koehler and Ensign John M. Kates. Before the officers' hop Feb. 26 dinners were given by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cage and Paymr. and Mrs. Harry E. Collins, who had dining with them Lieut. and Mrs. Bowdery, Lieut. and Mrs. Loftin and Paymr. and Mrs. Gaffney. Mrs. Royal E. Ingersoll, who was guest of Mrs. Lee S. Border and Mrs. Nelson H. Goss, has gone to Manila until the Saratoga goes north. Lieut. and Mrs. George H. Bowdery had dinner March 1 for Captain Tappan, Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Ryder, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Harry K. Cage and Chaplain Matthew C. Gleason.

CORREGIDOR NOTES.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., Feb. 28, 1915.

Mrs. Myron S. Crissy and young daughter spent two weeks at Camp John Hay, Baguio, before sailing with Captain Crissy Feb. 15 for San Francisco, going thence to visit relatives in Yonkers, N.Y., and proceed to their new station, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y. Col. and Mrs. Charles L. Phillips gave a dance last week on their porch. Music was by the 9th C.A.C. band. Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn gave a similar entertainment the same week. Mrs. Lloyd P. Horsfall has returned after two weeks' illness in the Division Hospital, Manila.

Lieuts. Ralph W. Wilson, Charles A. Schimelfenig, John L. Homer and Herbert A. Dargue were the motive for a farewell hop given by the bachelors of the Coast Artillery garrison. The guests were from the local garrisons and from Manila and nearby posts. Lieutenants Wilson and Homer go to the east coast for station; Lieutenant Schimelfenig to Fort Winfield Scott; Lieutenant Dargue to the Aviation School, San Diego. Col. and Mrs. Charles L. Phillips gave a farewell supper at the club house the night before they left for the Southern Islands Feb. 20. Gen. and Mrs. Charles J. Bailey gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Phillips, other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Munroe, Major and Miss Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Colonels Dentler and Lynch.

Mrs. Henry T. Burdin and her mother, Mrs. Richard Derby, of San Francisco, were week-end guests of Major and Mrs. Jacob C. Johnson, Manila. Col. and Mrs. Charles L. Phillips had dinner at the Army and Navy Club, Manila, Feb. 15 for Major Ashburn, Major and Mrs. Hampton, Capt. and Mrs. Peck, Colonel Hall, Major Knowlton and Captain Hall. Major Frank K. Ferguson gave a supper Sunday for visiting guests. Miss Helen Reese, sister of Mrs. Raymond V. Cramer, whom she is visiting, is visiting with Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Andrews, Fort William McKinley.

A hunting party, consisting of Majors Hagood and Munson, Captains Carson and Cade, Lieutenants Burdin and Ellis, spent three days on Lubang Island and returned with full game bags. Captain Buck was a guest of Lieutenant Burdin on the last hunting trip of the season to the Mariveles Hills. The others of the party were Capt. Clifford C. Carson and Charles E. Wheatley.

Mrs. Robert H. Peck is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn; Captain Peck came out from Manila for the week-end. Mrs. Charles E. Wheatley entertained at auction bridge Tuesday afternoon for Mesdames Charles J. Bailey, Thomas Q. Ashburn, Henry W. Parker, James E. Wilson, John E. Munroe, Henry T. Burdin, Raymond F. Fowler, Joseph A. Green, Peter H. Ottosen, Jason McV. Austin, Henry C. Davis, Adna G. Wilde, Richard Derby, Miss Miller and Mrs. José Pérez-Brown. Prizes were won by Mesdames Bailey, Parker and Austin and Miss Miller.

Miss Buckley, of Washington, D.C., is down from Olongapo for the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. John A. Berry. Capt. and Mrs. Roger D. Black gave a large dinner preceding the hop at the scout garrison Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Mark Brooke's week-end guest was Miss Hunt of Washington, D.C., who is visiting Col. and Mrs. Edward Burr in Manila. Capt. and Mrs. James E. Wilson gave a dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. John A. Berry, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry T. Burdin, Mrs. Richard Derby and Capt. Hugh K. Taylor. Major Frank K. Ferguson's week-end guests were Major and Mrs. Clarence H. McNeil, from Manila.

A picnic party leaving for Mariveles quarantine station yesterday, to return here by moonlight, comprised Major and Mrs. Latrobe, Major and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. F. Lecocq, Capt. and Mrs. Munroe, Lieut. and Mrs. Green, Miss Curry, Miss Parker, Lieutenants Walsh, Yale, Drs. Seeley and Mornigstar. Capt. and Mrs. Canfield had dinner Saturday for Major Ferguson and his guests, Major and Mrs. Clarence H. McNeil. Capt. and Mrs. Mark Brooke were guests of Col. and Mrs. Burr in Manila and were the motive for a round of entertainments. Capt. Hugh K. Taylor gave a dinner Friday for Mrs. Richard Derby, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick L. Buck, of the Quartermaster Corps, Manila; Lieut. and Mrs. Henry T. Burdin.

Mrs. John A. Berry entertained in honor of Captain Berry's birthday Saturday, the guests being Major and Mrs. Clarence H. McNeil, Capt. and Mrs. Franc Lecocq, Major Frank K. Ferguson, Capt. John C. Goodfellow and Hugh K. Taylor. Bishop Brent, of Manila, was week-end guest of Col. Charles Lynch. His Sunday service was deeply appreciated and largely attended from the different garrisons. He was honored guest of Gen. and Mrs. Charles J. Bailey at dinner Saturday. Col. and Mrs. Charles L. Phillips gave a bridge dinner Tues-



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day for Major and Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn, Capt. and Mrs. Franc Lecocq, Capt. and Mrs. John E. Munroe, Miss Bassette and Lieutenant Walsh. Gen. and Mrs. Charles J. Bailey came in for cards. Miss Bassette, of San Francisco, is visiting Major and Mrs. Ashburn for six months.

The "All Stars" (C.A.C. baseball team) have returned undisputed victors of their many games played during carnival week in Manila.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., March 18, 1915.

A delightful supper, followed by a musical program on Sunday, was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Waldo C. Potter for Capt. and Mrs. Douglas McCaskey, Capt. and Mrs. David L. Stone, Lieut. and Mrs. Jerome G. Pillow, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles A. Meals, Miss Emma Holbrook, Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones and Mrs. George Nye. Mrs. Stone and Mrs. Potter sang a number of charming solos and duets, accompanied by Mrs. Meals, who also gave some beautiful piano selections.

Tuesday was an evening of attractive dinners and suppers at the 1st Infantry post at Castner. Major and Mrs. George G. Bailey and Miss Anne Carpenter gave a buffet supper for about fifty friends from the different cantonments, the Misses Marian and Emily Jones, who are visiting the Baileys, being the honor guests; Capt. and Mrs. Campbell King entertained at dinner on the same evening for Capt. and Mrs. Arthur F. Cassells, Capt. and Mrs. Lucius R. Holbrook and Capt. and Mrs. George M. Apple; Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Burnett were dinner hosts for Capt. and Mrs. John Thomas, Lieut. and Mrs. Jerome G. Pillow, Lieut. and Mrs. Harold S. Naylor and Dr. and Mrs. Albert P. Clark. All these parties attended the hop in the pavilion that evening.

The Misses McMahon gave a dinner Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Russell L. Maxwell and Lieuts. James A. Ullo, Bernard R. Peyton and Harold W. Huntley. Miss Gertrude Hopkins gave a tennis-tea Wednesday in honor of Misses Emily and Marian Jones and for Misses Carrie and Esther McMahon, Anne Carpenter, Katherine Lenihan, Lieut. and Mrs. Russell L. Maxwell, Lieut. and Mrs. Percy Deshon, Lieut. Wallace C. Philoon, Bernard R. Peyton, Ballard Leyerly, Oswald Saunders, James A. Ullo, Eugene W. Fales and Dr. Creighton.

The Monday Fortnightly Club was entertained by Miss Sue Holcomb this week, Mesdames Apple, Glassford and Hopkins winning the prizes. The Monday Club in the 1st Infantry was entertained by Mrs. Charles M. Everett; Mrs. Clyde B. Cruson and Mrs. Jesse A. Ladd won the prizes. Capt. and Mrs. Pelham D. Glassford had a beautifully appointed dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. George M. Apple, Lieut. and Mrs. George S. Gay, Mrs. George P. Whitsett and Lieut. Walter F. Winton. At cards Capt. and Mrs. Apple held high scores. Capt. and Mrs. James S. Parker gave a dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Arthur F. Cassells and Lieut. and Mrs. Jerome G. Pillow. Capt. and Mrs. George M. Apple gave a dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Daly, Mrs. Henry Lantry and Lieut. Ballard.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles A. Meals were dinner hosts on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. David L. Stone, Capt. Rufus E. Longan, Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Ganoe and Miss Emma Holbrook. The Evening Musical Club met with Lieut. and Mrs. Ganoe Wednesday. Major and Mrs. William M. Cruikshank had dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Carroll W. Neal, Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Daly and Lieut. and Mrs. Harold E. Murr.

Mrs. Robert Sears gave a luncheon Wednesday in honor of Miss Treat, of Honolulu, who is her house guest. Major and Mrs. Edmund L. Butts gave a dinner Friday for Miss Emma Holbrook, Capt. Rufus E. Longan, Capt. and Mrs. David L. Stone and Lieut. and Mrs. Charles A. Meals. Dr. and Mrs. Charles Baker gave an auction party Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. William D. Chitty. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur F. Cassells gave a dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. George M. Apple and Lieut. and Mrs. Carroll W. Neal.

CAMP STOTSENBURG.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., March 3, 1915.

Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Wing, from Manila, are visiting Captain Brees and his mother for a short time. Lieut. and Mrs. Bernard had dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Sayre, Capt. and Mrs. Stodder, Miss Sayre and Lieutenant Lang. Mrs. F. E. Buchan returned Friday night from Fort McKinley, where she has been for a week as the guest of Mrs. P. A. Murphy. Mrs. Fuller gave a luncheon Saturday for Miss Knight, visiting Miss Rumbough. Other guests were Misses Millar, Riley, Oliver, Rumbough and the Misses Lindsley.

Lieutenant Meyer spent the week-end in Manila. Lieut. and Mrs. Walmsley are enjoying a visit from Mr. and Mrs. Reed, of Manila. Captain Brees and his mother had dinner Friday in honor of their house guests, Dr. and Mrs. Wing, and for Lieut. and Mrs. Brant, Mrs. Robeson and Lieutenant Boone. Ted Moffet is having surprisingly good results from his new wireless outfit which has just been completed. He reads messages from stations as far distant as Shanghai, China, and from transports four days out of Manila.

Major Horn had as guests at dinner Thursday evening Col. and Mrs. Shunk, Lieutenants Dawley and Rucker. Bishop Brent left Tuesday for Manila after spending a few days at the home of Colonel Murray. Mr. Leask, of Manila, is visiting Major and Mrs. Lindsley over the week-end. Lieut. and Mrs. King, 8th Cav., spent the first of the week with Capt. and Mrs. Buchanan. They are on their way home to Fort McKinley, after a vacation at Baguio.

Mrs. Robeson gave a luncheon last Thursday complimentary

to Miss Knight and for Mrs. Carter, Misses Rumbough, Millar and the Misses Lindsley. Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson had dinner Saturday before the hop for Mrs. Oliver, the Misses Murray, Colonel Murray, Lieutenants Boone and McConkey.

Lieut. and Mrs. Pegram had dinner Monday for Miss Knight, Miss Sayre, Miss Rumbough, Lieutenants Parker, Brown and Rumbough. Lieut. and Mrs. Reynolds gave a dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Brant and Lieut. and Mrs. Cubbison. They attended the hop at the club afterward. A dinner was given Tuesday by Colonel Murray and daughters for Capt. and Mrs. Wood, Dr. and Mrs. McCord, Mrs. Brees, Captain Brees, Lieutenants Boone and Christy. Major and Mrs. Symmonds made a shopping trip to Manila over Monday and Tuesday.

One of the most enjoyable of recent social gatherings here was the "driving and putting" contest given Feb. 22 by Capt. and Mrs. N. K. Averill. All the officers and ladies of the post were invited. The contest was held on the tee and green in front of the Officers' Club. Mrs. Sayre won first prize for ladies' driving and Miss Sayre second; Mrs. Pegram came first in putting and Mrs. Nelson second; Lieutenant Parker won the men's driving contest and Captain Barnes came second; Captain Mitchell did the best putting, with Colonel Sayre second. Prizes for the ladies were silver and cut-glass vases and smelling-salts bottles, and for the men thermos bottles and silver pencils. All adjourned to the club for refreshments. Mrs. Morey, Mrs. Henry, Miss Murray and Miss Gugoltz served. Music and dancing followed.

Mrs. Robeson had dinner Sunday for Captain Brees and his mother, Lieut. and Mrs. Brant and Dr. and Mrs. Wing. Col. and Mrs. Shunk had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mesdames Cusack, Averill and Moffet and Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson. Lieutenant Booker and his sister, Miss Lee, spent last week at the horse show at Fort William McKinley. Col. and Mrs. Millar gave a dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Gottschalk, Lieut. and Mrs. Shepherd, Miss Houlihan and Chaplain Houlihan.

Miss Sayre gave a dinner dance Friday in honor of Miss Knight, from Manila, and for Misses Millar, Lindsley, Rumbough, Marion Lindsley and Lieutenants Brown, Helmick and Rumbough and Mr. Leask. Capt. and Mrs. Morrison gave a dinner Friday for Mrs. Rumbough, Capt. and Mrs. Henry, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes and Lieutenant Dawley.

The ladies of the garrison have recently organized a guild which meets Wednesday mornings at the home of Miss Murray. They are sewing for an Episcopal hospital in Zamboanga and intend to work for other missions in the islands. Mrs. Millar was elected president and Mrs. Symmonds secretary.

A guard mount last week Colonel Murray presented cups to different organizations of the post who won events at the carnival field meet in Manila. A breakfast party was given Sunday by Lieut. and Mrs. Brant for Mrs. Brees, Mrs. Robeson, Captain Brees and Lieutenant Boone. Miss Bossie Lee entertained at luncheon Monday for Miss Rumbough, Miss Knight, Mrs. Rumbough, Lieutenant Dawley, Meyer and Rumbough. Capt. and Mesdames Holyday, Buchan and Morrison were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Birnie at dinner Saturday.

Mrs. Winans and daughter, Elizabeth, arrived Thursday from Manila, where they have been since the arrival of the last transport. Veterinarian Sommers, who came on the last transport to join the 7th Cavalry, was thrown from his horse Tuesday afternoon on the cement crossing in front of quarters No. 6 and had his leg broken just below the knee.

The Stotsenburg Sunday school recently received a letter from the Mary Johnson Hospital in Manila thanking them for their eighty-peso check, which was used to support a baby bed throughout the year. Capt. and Mrs. James Huston are receiving congratulations on the birth of a baby daughter Feb. 27.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry gave a dinner Wednesday for Colonel Lassiter, Mrs. Rumbough, Major and Mrs. Snow, Major and Mrs. Symmonds, Mrs. Lock and Captain Berkeley. Miss Knight, daughter of Col. J. T. Knight, of Manila, is the house guest of Mrs. Rumbough during the polo tournament at Camp Stotsenburg.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cubbison gave a dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Shepherd, Lieut. and Mrs. Colley and Lieutenant Clarkson. Miss Wood, daughter of Lieut. R. R. Wood, 24th Inf., from Batangas, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Chandler while the polo tournament is on. Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett are expected back from Baguio Monday.

Miss Taylor and Miss Cross are house guests of Col. and Mrs. Millar for polo time. Lieut. and Mrs. Munninkhuysen had a hop supper Monday in honor of Miss Wood, who is staying with the Chandlers. The other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Robeson, Lieut. and Mrs. Chandler, Miss Oliver, Miss Millar, Miss Rumbough and Lieutenants Brown, Boone, Lewis, Helmick, Parker and Riggs and Mr. White.

Mrs. Thomas, wife of Dr. Thomas, of the Navy, from Guam, spent the week-end with Major and Mrs. Symmonds. A dinner was given Sunday by Lieut. and Mrs. Pegram for Colonel Murray, Major and Mrs. Symmonds, Lieut. and Mrs. Zell, Miss Murray and Captain Berkeley. At the horse show at Fort William McKinley last week Lieutenant Booker, 2d F.A., won a silver cup for first place in the high jump. Miss Rumbough was red-ribbon winner in the ladies' jumping contest.

Lieut. and Mrs. Chandler on Monday gave a dinner for their guest, Miss Wood, from Camp McGrath, Batangas, and Lieut. and Mrs. Brant, Miss Oliver, Miss Wood, Lieutenants Brown and Parker. Miss Lee and little Woodfin Booker stayed with Col. and Mrs. Knight in Manila while they were there to attend the McKinley horse show. Mrs. Sterritt, wife of Capt. Robert Sterritt, 8th Cav., from Fort William McKinley, is visiting her brother and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Carter.

The Misses Caldwell, daughters of Major F. M. Caldwell, 8th Cav., at Fort McKinley, are house guests of Major and Mrs. Symmonds during polo week. Miss Ruggles, sister of Lieut. F. A. Ruggles, is spending a short time as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Robeson.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to April 6. Later changes noted elsewhere.
(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.
WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship and flagship of Admiral Fletcher) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKTON (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FIRST DIVISION.

Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, Commander.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Mayo.) Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). Capt. William R. Shoemaker. Engaged in drills and exercises off the coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. Sailed April 3 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Josiah S. McKeon. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SECOND DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Boush.) Capt. Albert Gleaves. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship,

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engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MICHIGAN, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

THIRD DIVISION.

Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Coffman.) Capt. Volney O. Chase. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coontz. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. George W. Logan. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. William M. Crose. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral McLean.) At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Durell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CRUISER SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Capt. Edward L. Beach. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. Sailed April 5 from Boston, Mass., for New York. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At Progresso, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At Beirut, Syria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OLYMPIA, cruiser, second class, 14(a), 4(b). Comdr. Frank B. Upham. Sailed April 1 from Key West, Fla., for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Duncan M. Wood. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Ralston S. Holmes. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Moody. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

Mail for the Birmingham and Dixie should be sent in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At Hampton Roads, Va.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix, Commander.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. Sailed April 2 from San Juan, Porto Rico, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman. At New York city.

HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Henry D. Cooke. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels.

BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. John H. Newton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship,

Second Division.

Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers.

At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.

FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Trophy ship, gunnery, 1914. Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BEALE (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Reed M. Fawell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dorch. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.

CUMMING (destroyer). (Flagboat) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, Commander.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BALCH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender). Lieut. Paul E. Dampman. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Henry R. Keller. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Thomas Withers. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
E-2 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Cooke. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

Third Division.

Comdr. Orton P. Jackson, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Comdr. Orton P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph M. Deem. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gygax. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At Cramp's Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FULTON (tender). Lieut. James D. Wilson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At Pensacola, Fla.
K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At Pensacola, Fla.
K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Holbrook Gibson. At Pensacola, Fla.
K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At Pensacola, Fla.

AUXILIARY DIVISION.

Comdr. Urban T. Holmes, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Commander Holmes.) At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William B. Wells. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds. Sailed April 2 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohane. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SONOMA (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Chattanooga, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Howard.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. On the West coast of Mexico.

ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Jonas H. Holden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. At Panama.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. On the West coast of Mexico.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. On the West coast of Mexico.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. At San Francisco, Cal.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. At San Francisco, Cal.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. On the West coast of Mexico.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. On the West Coast of Mexico.

FLEET AUXILIARY.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. On the West coast of Mexico.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Vance D. Chapline. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Robert G. Coman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagship) Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Merritt Hodson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Claude S. Gillette. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Honolulu, H.T. F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Honolulu, H.T. F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T. F-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Francis W. Scanland. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Alfred L. Ede. At Honolulu, H.T. While on a submerged run off Honolulu on March 25 the F-4 sank to the bottom and failed to reappear. The boat has been located and will be brought to the surface as soon as divers and material from the States arrive. These have been sent to Honolulu via the Maryland from San Francisco.

Second Submarine Division.
Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jenson, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At San Pedro, Cal. H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jenson. At San Pedro, Cal. H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. At San Pedro, Cal. H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Pedro, Cal.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan, Commander.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At San Diego, Cal. K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal. K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At San Diego, Cal. K-8 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At San Diego, Cal.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of this fleet, except Alabama, to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Comdr. Frank Lyon. At Hampton Roads, Va.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Alfred W. Hinds. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Missouri is in ordinary.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Alfred W. Hinds. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. George A. Alexander. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHARLESTON, cruiser first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ASIAtic FLEET.

Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FIRST DIVISION.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Olongapo, P.I.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Jewell. At Olongapo, P.I.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Shanghai, China.

SECOND DIVISION.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Robert A. Dawes. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Stuart W. Oake. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Paul H. Rice. At Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. George T. Swasey. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

THIRD DIVISION.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Hong Kong, China.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Hong Kong, China.

FOURTH DIVISION.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. James M. Doyle. At Olongapo, P.I.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. John C. Hilliard. At Manila, P.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Paxton. At Manila, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Leo L. Lindley. At Manila, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Manila, P.I.

DECATOR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Ensign Thomas Baxter, Commander.

MONADNOCK (tender). 6(a), 5(b). Ensign Howard F. Kingman. At Manila, P.I.

MOHICAN (tender). Ensign William M. Quigley. At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign Charles A. Lockwood. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign Sherwood Pickering. At Manila, P.I.

A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.

B-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.

B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

AUXILIARIES.

ABAREnda, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keen, master. At Shanghai, China.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Cavite, P.I.

PISCATAQUA (tender). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Olongapo, P.I.

WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Btsn. John H. Holden. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BALTIMORE, cruiser, second class, 4(a), 4(b). Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Comdr. Harry Christy. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. En route from Progresso, Mexico, to Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. Sailed April 5 from Boston, Mass., for Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Herbert S. Babitt. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauß. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Comdr. Robert W. McNeely. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

YESUVIUS, (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.

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Edward B. Fenner. Sailed April 1 from Gibraltar for Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO. Chief Btsn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSCEOLA. Btsn. Thomas Macklin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA. Btsn. Gregory Cullen. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

UNCAS. Chief Btsn. Walter J. Wortman. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PUBLIC MARINE SCHOOLS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School of New York state). James R. Driggs, master. At New York, N.Y., foot of East Twenty-fourth street.

RANGER (Public Marine School of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Gloucester, Mass.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BOXER (station ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At the naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet."

The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. See "Maine" under "Special Service." The "Cumberland" is an auxiliary to the "Maine."

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. John M. Poyer, retired. At the navy station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

ST. LOUIS (receiving ship). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. See "St. Louis" under "Special Service."

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Robert Henderson. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Lewis R. Porterfield, commanding. At Sausalito, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Btsn. James J. O'Brien. Cruising in Long Island Sound. Address mail in care of Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C.

TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Bagley, Norfolk. Dahlgren, Charleston. Farragut, Mare Island. Morris, Newport. Thornton, Charleston. Tingey, Charleston.

TUGS.

Accomac, Boston. Active, Mare Island. Alice, Norfolk. Apache, Iona Island, N.Y. Arapaho, Mare Island. Choctaw, Washington. Hercules, Norfolk. Iroquois, Mare Island. Iwana, Boston. Massasoit, Norfolk. Modoc, Philadelphia. Mohave, Puget Sound. Mohawk, Norfolk. Narkeets, New York. Pawnee, New York. Pawtucket, Puget Sound. Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H. Pertucket, New York. Vessel out of commission.

Aylwin, Norfolk, Va. Buffalo, Mare Island. Columbia, Philadelphia. Concord, Puget Sound. Constellation, Norfolk. Constitution, Boston. Duncan, Boston, Mass. General Alava, Cavite. Indiana, Philadelphia. Intrepid, Mare Island, Cal.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Adams, Hoboken, N.J. Aileen, Providence, R.I. (re-pairing New York). Boston, Portland, Ore. Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich. Dorothies, Cleveland, Ohio. Dupont, Fall River, Mass. Elfrida, Washington, N.C. Essex, Toledo, Ohio. Foote, Washington, N.C. (re-pairing, Norfolk). Fox, Aberdeen, Wash. Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y. Goldsborough, Tacoma, Wash.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE BARNETT COMMANDANT.
Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, Adj't. and Instr.; Col. Charles L. McCawley, Q.M.; Col. George Richards, Paymr.; Col. John

A. Lejeune, Assistant to Commandant; Capts. James C. Breckridge and Thomas Holcomb, Jr., Aids.
Lieut. Col. William G. Dawson, A.P.M., Asst. Paymr's Office, New York, N.Y.
Lieut. Col. Henry G. Haines, A.A. and L. Asst. Adjt. and Instr's. Office; Major Hugh Matthews, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M.; Major William G. Powell, A.P.M., Asst. Paymr's. Office, all San Francisco, Cal.; Major Norman G. Burton, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M., Cavite, P.I.
4th Regt., Col. Joseph H. Pendleton; Hqrs., San Diego, Cal.; 1st Battalion, Major John T. Myers; 31st, 32d, 34th Cos., Marine Bks., Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, Cal.; 2d Battalion, Major William N. McKelvy; 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th Cos., Marine Bks., Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, Cal.

In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.C.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., Artillery Battalion, 1st, 9th, 18th Cos., Col. Eli K. Cole.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Major Newt H. Hall.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace, Jr.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., Capt. William H. Parker.
M. Det., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Major Carl Gamborg-Andresen.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanomo, Cuba, Capt. William G. Fay.
M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Richard M. Cutts.
M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indiana Head, Md., N.C.O.
M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., 1st Lieut. Clifford P. Meyer.
M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 30th, 38d Cos., Col. Lincoln Earmann.
N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., Major John F. McGill.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New London, Conn., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., Capt. Jesse F. Dyer.
M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Lieut. Col. Laurence H. Moses.
M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Presley M. Rixey, Jr.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Col. James E. Mahoney.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Olango, P.I., Capt. Theo. E. Backstrom.
M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos., Lieut. Col. Dion Williams.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Pensacola, Fla., Capt. Edward B. Cole.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., 1st Brigade and Marine Barracks, Col. L. W. T. Waller, commanding; Hqrs., 3d Co.; 1st Regt., 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 19th, 22d, 23d Cos., Lieut. Col. Charles G. Long, commanding; 2d Regt., 7th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th Cos., Lieut. Col. Wendell C. Neville, commanding.

Ship Detachments.

M. Det., Receiving Ship, Puget Sound, 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Fegan.

M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Howard H. Kipp.

M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Robert W. Voeth.

M. Det., U.S.S. Colorado, 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Gardner.

M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Frederick A. Barker.

M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. William M. Small.

M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 2d Lieut. Oliver Floyd.

M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, Non-commissioned officer.

M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, 1st Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.

M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, 1st Lieut. Holland M. Smith.

M. Det., U.S.S. Georgia, Capt. Harry O. Smith.

M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Richmond Bryant.

M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, Capt. Nelson P. Vulte.

M. Det., U.S.S. Louisiana, Capt. Arthur T. Marix.

M. Det., U.S.S. Maryland, Capt. Charles T. Westcott, Jr.

M. Det., U.S.S. Mayflower, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, 1st Lieut. Littleton W. T. Waller, Jr.

M. Det., U.S.S. Minnesota, Capt. Arthur Stokes.

M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, 1st Lieut. Clayton B. Vogel.

M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Robert B. Farquharson.

M. Det., U.S.S. New Jersey, 1st Lieut. Benjamin S. Berry.

M. Det., U.S.S. New York, 1st Lieut. Philip H. Torrey.

M. Det., U.S.S. North Dakota, Capt. Paul E. Chamberlin.

M. Det., U.S.S. Oregon, Capt. Frederick A. Ramsey.

M. Det., U.S.S. Rhode Island, 1st Lieut. Joseph D. Murray.

M. Det., U.S.S. Saratoga, Capt. Ellis B. Miller.

M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. Andrew B. Drum.

M. Det., U.S.S. Southery, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Richard P. Williams.

M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, Capt. Charles B. Taylor.

M. Det., U.S.S. Vermont, Capt. Harry R. Lay.

M. Det., U.S.S. Virginia, Capt. Lee B. Purcell.

M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, 2d Lieut. John A. Gray.

M. Det., U.S.S. Washington, Capt. George Van Orden.

M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Fred D. Kilgore.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 998.)

12th Inf.—Co. D, Yuma, Ariz.; remainder of regiment, Nogales, Ariz.

13th Inf.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Company and one battalion at Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I.; two battalions at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island.

14th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Mississ., Mont.; Cos. A and C, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Co. B, Ft. Liscom, Alaska; Co. D, Ft. Davis, Alaska.

15th Inf.—Hqrs., band and 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; Cos. E, F, G and H, Regan Bks., Albag—address Manila, P.I.—regiment arrived in Philippines Dec. 3, 1911, and is permanently stationed in P.I.

16th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment on border patrol—address Eagle Pass, Texas.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Tex.

21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Wash.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.

23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

24th Inf. (colored)—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqrs., Machine-gun Company and Cos. A, B, C, D, F, G and H at Manila; I, K, L and M at Camp Eldridge, Laguna, P.I.; E, Camp John Hay, Mountain Province.

25th Inf. (colored)—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., H.T.—arrived January, 1913.

26th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Texas City, Texas; Cos. I, K, L and M, Galveston, Texas.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

29th Inf.—Entire regiment sailed from New York March 17, 1915, for station in Panama Canal Zone.

30th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburgh Bks., N.Y.

Porto Rico Regiment—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, F and G and Machine-gun Company, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 52, address Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed simply Manila, P.I., and not to the stations outside that city mentioned. Address other mail to troops at stations noted.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES Times Square, New York

DOG TRANSPORT IN BELGIUM.

The Belgians employ dogs to draw their machine guns, and it is an undoubted fact that the Belgian machine-gun dogs appear to revel in their work to the same extent as their Arctic cousins in the drawing of sledges. Before the war it was estimated that there were 150,000 dogs in Belgium, of which 10,000 were in Brussels.

The dogs cost about fifty francs for a male, forty francs for a female. The daily ration costs ten centimes if fed on scraps, twenty-five centimes when food is purchased. Against these figures a horse costs 1,000 francs, and costs 1.75 francs per day for food. Requires stabling and expensive saddlery, the saddle alone costing 400 francs, whereas the cost of the harness for a dog is 100 francs, and for the gun carriage 200 francs.

The dogs are trained gradually. With a weight of 300 pounds behind the traces the team can travel at the rate of four and three-quarters miles an hour, though the gun detachment would be unable to march at this rate. At some maneuvers carried out in 1913 the machine gun dogs marched 122 kilometers in three days.

Dog transport would appear to have the following advantages: Inexpensive, the dogs are strong and hardy, can stand cold, will eat at any time, can exist and work for a long time without food, will work till they die, can go anywhere, never shirk their work.

Its disadvantages are: The dogs are apt to bark, are surly, subject to hydrophobia, want a lot to drink in hot weather, must be kept dry or they suffer from sore feet.

A CAUTIOUS REPLY.

At West Point they tell a story of a man, known as "Ginger," on account of the peculiar color of his hair, who graduated at the foot of his class after six years at the Point.

Ginger distinguished himself while reciting to an instructor in ordnance by a remarkable answer to the question, "How many pieces will a twelve-pound shell burst into?" the average number having been determined well by experiment.

After due reflection Ginger lifted his eyes to those of the instructor and replied:

"Not less than two."—Exchange.

JUST BE PATIENT TILL 2132.

(From the New Orleans Times-Picayune.)

The United States Court of Claims has just decided a case involving the seizure of an American brig by a French privateer in 1798. The owners of the Dacia should find this bit of news interesting, whether pleasing or not.

"John Curtain, of Pittsburgh," says the New York Evening Sun, "undertook to enlist in the United States Army in Philadelphia, but was prevented by the recruiting officer because he had a 'September Morn' tattooed on his chest. The officer held that this was prejudicial to good morals. The next day Curtain appeared with 'September Morn' garbed in a tattooed gown and hat. He was accepted."

The United Engineering Society, anxious to do honor in some permanent way to the memory of those of our distinguished engineers who have passed away, proposes that this shall take the form of a memorial tablet to be placed in the main hall of the United Engineering Building in West Thirty-ninth street, New York city.

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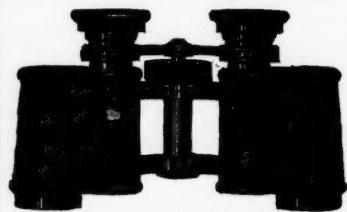
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